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1964-65 Edition: Part II

Handbook on
PROGRAMS
OF THE
U.S. Department of
Health, Education,
and Welfare



*Organization
and Fact Sheets*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OFFICE OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary
Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary

James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary
Rufus E. Miles, Jr., Assistant Secretary

for Administration



HANDBOOK on PROGRAMS
of the
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Luther L. Terry, *Surgeon General, Public Health Service*
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Robert M. Ball, *Commissioner of Social Security*
Mary E. Switzer, *Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation*
Ellen Winston, *Commissioner of Welfare*

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JULY 1965

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

FOREWORD

The programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are responses to human needs as ancient as disease, illiteracy, and dependency. They are responses to challenges as modern as atomic energy.

Over the past five years, these programs have increased in number and in scope to cope with a backlog of unmet needs, to keep pace with population growth, and to deal with the effects of rapid social and economic change. One measure of this growth is the increase in appropriations since 1960: threefold for education and consumer protection; twofold for health and rehabilitation. An increasing share of funds for welfare programs has gone into the development of services to reduce or prevent dependency. Social security programs have been improved to increase protection and extend it to many additional people against loss of income from disability, retirement, and death of wage earners.

Growth and expansion of programs have been matched by a deepening awareness of the special needs of the disadvantaged--those who, because of physical, mental, educational or economic handicaps, are unable to realize their full potential for meaningful living. The provision of the social, educational, health and rehabilitative services these people need calls for trained manpower and innovation. Through research and demonstration projects and support for graduate and professional training, the Department has contributed to the improved quality of services.

Although the total supply of the Nation's manpower is being increased and its skills up-graded through such programs as vocational and technical education, education in the health related professions and occupations, and expansion of higher education facilities, much is still to be done if the Nation's manpower resources in health, education, and welfare are to improve sufficiently to meet the challenge that lies ahead.

Progress has been gained both through direct Federal operations and through grants-in-aid, technical assistance, and other cooperative relationships with States and local governments and with voluntary organizations. From the beginning, our Federal system has relied on both public and non-governmental action to further health, education, and welfare requirements at National, State, and local levels.

In the pages which follow are five-year records, program-by-program, of the recent fruits of this pragmatic tradition. However, these records should be windows to the future rather than mirrors of the past. For each program area there are still problems to be solved and needs to be met. We should see the goals still to be reached as challenges not alone to this Department, but to the Federal-State community partnership.

Wilbur J. Cohen

Wilbur J. Cohen
Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

Handbook On

PROGRAMS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART II

- ORGANIZATION AND FACT SHEETS -

Explanatory Note

1964-1965

The Handbook on Programs consists of two parts. Part I includes a general introduction and summarizes the major program and legislative developments for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Part II describes each major organization of the Department and provides information on a program-by-program basis. Part II may be used alone or in combination with Part I.

The opening chapter of Part II is followed by a chapter for each operating agency in alphabetical sequence. Each agency chapter provides a digest of the relevant legislation and narrative and statistical fact sheets for each program.

The topics for the narrative fact sheets for programs are: program objectives, extent of problem, present program scope, legal basis, source of funds, advisory groups and recent changes.

The topics for statistical summary sheets for programs are: name of the head of the program, distribution of personnel as of the end of the fiscal year 1964, paid employment in recent years, funds available for recent years and estimated for the fiscal year 1965 on the basis of appropriations made by October 1964, and selected program statistics for recent years. Funds actually obligated are also shown when they vary substantially from funds appropriated and when construction programs are described.

In the fact sheets for major units of the Department, data on personnel and funds are given on an organizational basis. In the program fact sheets, funds and personnel are tabulated insofar as possible on a program basis. Since some of the appropriation schedules correspond neither to organizational units nor to individual programs, and since funds transferred from other agencies are included in this document and not in the budget total for the Department, it is not possible in most instances to compare directly "funds available", as given in the fact sheets, with amounts carried in the budget.

Employment data are generally fiscal year-end figures as reported to the Civil Service Commission and include part-time and intermittent employees as well as full-time paid employees. For some of the individual programs year-end personnel data are not available, especially for prior years. In these cases average employment figures, as reported to the Bureau of the Budget, were used. In all cases, however, allocations of personnel and funds by program have been made in a manner calculated to reflect the scope of the various programs.

Acknowledgments

Personnel of operating agencies and major staff offices of the Office of the Secretary compiled and wrote most of the information in the first Part and all of the fact sheets and related statements in Part II. Their generous assistance, as well as that of the fiscal management and legal staff of the Department who checked and amplified the financial data and legal aspects, is gratefully acknowledged. The contributors were so numerous that it is not feasible to list them all.

The assistance of the following individuals is especially acknowledged because they guided the work and presented the materials for their entire agencies. During the preparation of the Handbook their assignments were:

Robert L. Veazey, Assistant for Civil Defense, Office of Field Administration, Office of the Secretary
Herman R. Allen, Director, Publications Branch, Office of Information, Office of Education
Edward J. Chapin, Chief, Editorial Services Branch, Food and Drug Administration
Margie Rose, Public Health Analyst, Division of Public Health Methods, Public Health Service
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Eugene V. Saunders, Office of the Executive Officer, Office of the Commissioner, Welfare Administration.

P R O G R A M S

OF THE

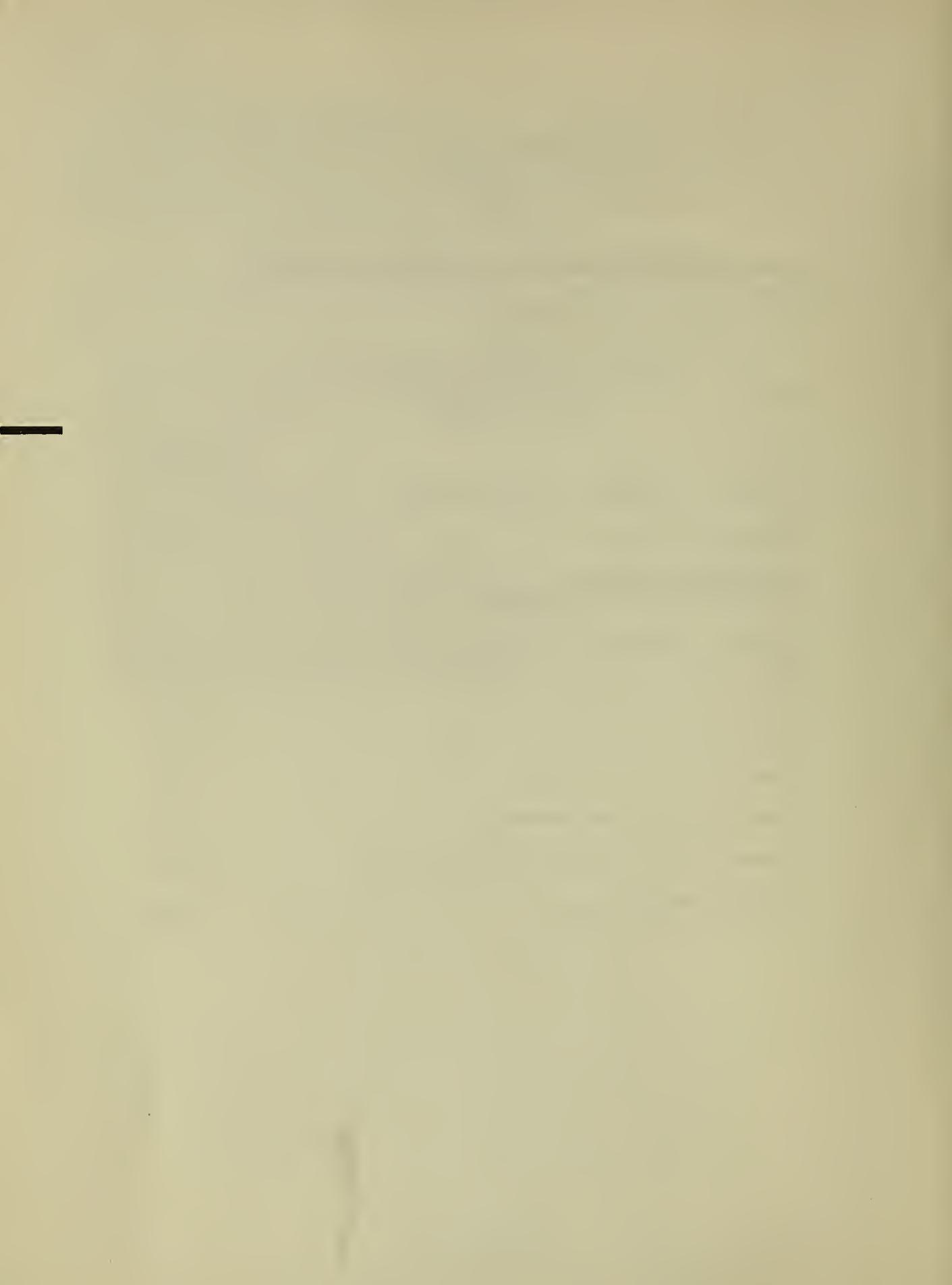
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART II

ORGANIZATION AND FACT SHEETS

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P R O G R A M S
OF THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART II

Departmental Summary and
Office of the Secretary

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Departmental Summary and Office of the Secretary

DEPARTMENT The functions of the Department are
RESPONSI- performed by the Office of the
BILITIES Secretary and by seven operating agencies:

Office of Education
Food and Drug Administration
Public Health Service
Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Social Security Administration
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration
Welfare Administration

OFFICE OF The activities of the Department are directed by the Secretary.
THE Other officials of the Department are the Under Secretary,
SECRETARY Assistant Secretary (for Legislation), Assistant Secretary,
(May 1965) Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs, Executive
 Assistant to the Secretary, Assistant to the Secretary (Public
 Affairs), General Counsel, Assistant Secretary for Administra-
 tion, Director of Public Information, and Director of Field
 Administration.

The Under Secretary serves as Acting Secretary in the absence
of the Secretary and performs on behalf of the Secretary such
functions and duties as the Secretary may designate. He is
responsible for coordination of the Department's budget,
administrative, and field management activities; he coordinates
programs on migratory labor, area development, manpower
development and training, educational television, and develops
special Departmental projects. He is also responsible for the
civil defense and internal security programs of the Department.

The Assistant Secretary (Legislation), in cooperation with
operating agency heads, is responsible for: the development,
coordination, and presentation of the Department's legislative
program to the Bureau of the Budget and Congress, including
supporting testimony; Congressional Liaison activities of the
Department; coordination of mental retardation programs of the
Department through the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retarda-
tion; coordination of the alcoholism programs of the Department
through the Secretary's Committee on Alcoholism; and under him
the Office of Program Analysis assists in the identification
and analysis of major current and emerging policy issues,
problems, and gaps in programs, and recommends policy formula-
tion and program action. The Office advises on interdepartmen-
tal relationships, maintains liaison with foundations, issues
reports on program developments, and appraises Federal-State
relationships. It coordinates Departmental interests in
matters that cut across agency lines of responsibility, promotes
the coordination and improvement of statistical programs within
the Department, and participates in task forces on major social
problems.

The Assistant Secretary has the responsibility for the guidance and coordination of the Water Pollution Control and Air Pollution Control Programs and of the international programs of the Department. He serves as principal adviser to, and where possible acts for, the Secretary with regard to these programs and activities and with regard to minority group relationships. He serves as chairman of the Department's Patents Board.

The Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs is staff adviser to the secretary in connection with broad health and medical policy matters, and coordinates health and medical programs and scientific activities of the Department with special emphasis upon program development and legislative proposals.

The Executive Assistant to the Secretary is the immediate administrative assistant to the Secretary, and is responsible for coordinating official matters requiring the Secretary's attention and approval. He assures consideration of the Secretary's views regarding Departmental programs, and maintains liaison between the Cabinet secretariat and the Secretary and his staff.

The Assistant to the Secretary for Public Affairs is the Secretary's principal staff adviser on departmental public relations policy and on all matters relating to the public relations and public information activities of the Secretary.

The General Counsel is responsible for legal advice to the Secretary and other officials of the Department. The Office of General Counsel, under his supervision, furnishes legal service to all units of the Department, and participates in the formulation and clearance of the Department's legislative program.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for the Office of Administration, which advises the Secretary on administration and coordinates management responsibilities and considerations with program policies and operations. The Office performs all of the functions of the Secretary in the field of administrative and financial management; provides departmentwide coordination, leadership, and guidance on budgetary and financial management, personnel management, organization, administrative management, external and internal audits, and administrative services.

The Director of Public Information is the chief information officer of the Department; advises the Secretary on Department policies and operations involving public information, publications, reports, and other information matters; and directs the Office of Public Information, which coordinates all information policies, services, and activities of the Department.

(May 1965)

The Director of Field Administration is responsible for the Office of Field Administration, which serves as principal adviser to the Secretary in the coordination of the field activities of the Department. The Office administers a program of assistance to the States in the administration of merit systems for personnel involved in grant-in-aid programs and the statutory functions of the Secretary with respect to surplus property utilization.

**FIELD
ORGANI-
ZATION**

The Department has nine regional offices. Each regional office is headed by a Regional Director who is the Secretary's representative within the region. The Regional Directors have the responsibility of carrying out Department policies of providing leadership, coordination, evaluation, and general administrative supervision of all program representatives located in the regional offices. They are also responsible for periodic review of field establishments. The following have representation in the regional offices: Office of the Secretary (General Counsel, Grant-in-Aid Audits, Merit Systems, and Surplus Property Utilization), Public Health Service, Office of Education, Social Security Administration, Welfare Administration, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. The regional program representatives are under the general administrative supervision of the Director but receive technical direction from the appropriate headquarters office or bureau. The Food and Drug Administration district offices are part of the regional organization, but no Food and Drug representatives are stationed in the regional offices.

(May 1965)

The regional offices are as follows (May 1965):

<u>Region</u>	<u>States Served</u>	<u>Regional Director & Address</u>
I	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	Walter W. Mode 120 Boylston Street Boston, Massachusetts 02116
II	Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	Joseph B. O'Connor Room 1200, 42 Broadway New York, New York 10004
III	District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands	Edmund Baxter 700 East Jefferson Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
IV	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee	Richard H. Lyle 50 - 7th Street, N. E. Room 404 Atlanta, Georgia 30323
V	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	Melville H. Hosch Room 712 New Post Office Building 433 W. Van Buren Street Chicago, Illinois 60607
VI	Iowa, Kansas, Minne- sota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	James W. Doarn 560 Westport Road Kansas City, Missouri 64111
VII	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	James H. Bond 111½ Commerce Street Dallas, Texas 75202
VIII	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming	Albert H. Rosenthal 621 Seventeenth Street Denver, Colorado 80202
IX 1/	Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam	Fay W. Hunter Room 447 Federal Office Building Civic Center San Francisco, California 94102

1/ Branch regional offices are located in Honolulu, Hawaii, and Anchorage, Alaska.

The Department field organization included the following units in 1964

<u>Principal Field Establishments</u>	<u>943</u>
<u>Food and Drug Administration</u>	66
District offices	18
Resident inspection stations	48
<u>Public Health Service</u>	215
Public Health Service hospitals	15
Outpatients clinics	25
Foreign quarantine stations (manned by full-time inspectors)	52
Public Health Service main field centers and laboratories	14
Indian Health area and sub-area offices	7
Indian Health field offices	4
Indian and Alaska Native hospitals	50
Indian and Alaska Native Health centers and stations	29
Indian school health centers	16
Practical nurse training schools	3
<u>Social Security Administration</u>	662
District Offices	613
Resident Stations	42
Payment Centers	7

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE -- STATISTICAL SUMMARY

ORGANIZATION

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Paid Employment</u>		
	<u>June 30, 1964</u>		
	<u>D. C. Area</u>	<u>Outside D. C.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Secretary	16	--	16
Special Assistant to the Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs)	4	--	4
Office of Public Information	16	--	16
Special Assistant to the Secretary (Mental Retardation Activities)	9	--	9
Office of the Under Secretary	12	--	12
Office of Field Administration	77	588	665
Office of Internal Security	16	--	16
Office of Defense Coordinator	5	--	5
President's Council on Physical Fitness	9	--	9
President's Council on Aging	4	--	4
Office of the Assistant Secretary (for Legislation)	28	--	28
Office of the Assistant Secretary	35	--	35
Office of the General Counsel	108	88	196
Office of Administration	564	--	564
Total, Office of the Secretary	(903)	(676)	(1579)
Public Health Service	15,598a/	20,408	36,006
Social Security Administration	605	34,451	35,056
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	3,967	--	3,967
Food and Drug Administration	1,778	2,150	3,928
Office of Education	1,341	124	1,465
Welfare Administration	704	325	1,029
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	207	56	263
Total Paid Employment	25,103	58,190	83,293

a/ Includes 994 employees at Freedmens Hospital

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)1/

<u>Full-time Paid Employment</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
D. C. Area 2/	17,339	19,201	21,223	23,190	24,582
Outside D. C. Area	42,889	49,739	54,348	56,020	57,003
Total	60,228	68,940	75,571	79,210	81,585
<u>Part-time and Intermittent Paid Employment</u>					
D. C. Area 2/	464	401	518	594	522
Outside D. C. Area	949	994	1,155	1,258	1,186
Total	1,413	1,395	1,673	1,852	1,708
<u>Total Paid Employment</u>					
D. C. Area 2/	17,803	19,602	21,741	23,784	25,103
Outside D. C. Area	43,838	50,733	55,503	57,278	58,190
Total	61,641	70,335	77,244	81,062	83,293

1/ Does not include Howard University and Gallaudet College

2/ Includes employment of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--Statistical Summary

APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS (by fiscal year)^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Office of the Secretary ^{2/}	\$ 6,541	\$ 7,372	\$ 7,350	\$ 9,358	\$ 16,012	\$ 21,991
American Printing House for the Blind.....	400	400	670	739	775	865
Gallaudet College.....	1,285	3,600	1,857	2,544	4,641	2,293
Howard University.....	4,646	7,166	11,915	13,552	15,064	11,470
Office of Education.....	472,981	539,997	602,590	661,865	701,561	1,499,149
Food and Drug Administration.....	15,512	20,454	26,416	30,951	40,087	50,073
Public Health Service....	841,263	1,040,366	1,391,952	1,592,726	1,720,961	1,961,644
Freedmen's Hospital.....	3,190	3,498	3,736	3,909	3,880	3,873
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	4,135	10,017	5,750	14,427	8,479	10,601
Social Security Administration.....	---	---	---	---	92	---
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.....	66,338	74,519	88,397	102,926	128,415	146,305
Welfare Administration ^{3/}	2,089,182	2,234,926	2,488,271	2,900,021	3,057,017	2,976,274
Total.....	3,505,472	3,942,315	4,628,904	5,333,019	5,696,984	6,684,538

<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Office of the Secretary..	(1,765)	(2,172)	(2,513)	(2,652)	(2,704)	(2,674)
Social Security Administration.....	(191,876)	(232,496)	(274,405)	(286,398)	(317,900)	(332,160)
Total.....	(193,641)	(234,668)	(276,918)	(289,050)	(320,604)	(334,834)

1/ Appropriations: Include only those funds directly appropriated to the Department by the Congress. Not included are funds appropriated to other Federal agencies and allocated to DHEW.

Authorizations: Permit expenditure from OASDI trust funds and special fund accounts up to the amount indicated.

2/ Office of Secretary appropriations include the following amounts for two programs of aid to States and communities (in thousands of dollars).

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Construction of educational television (administered by Office of Education)....	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,500	\$ 6,500	\$ 13,000
Surplus property utilization	703	786	862	890	950	970
Salaries and expenses (see following sections for property values)						
OS appropriation exclusive of above.....	5,838	6,586	6,488	6,968	8,562	8,020

3/ Figures for 1960-1962 are presented on a comparable basis to reflect reorganization of the Social Security Administration and the establishment of the Welfare Administration in 1963.

Office of Field Administration

OFFICE RESPONSI- BILITIES (May 1965)	Responsible to the Secretary for participation in the development of and for carrying out of Department policies pertaining to the organization, integration, coordination and evaluation of field activities of the Department; performance of functions of the Department relating to State Merit systems; and operation of the program of surplus property utilization for health, education and civil defense.
OFFICE OBJECTIVES	To assure the execution of the policies and objectives of the Secretary in the field; improve effectiveness of field direction; increase uniformity in field methods; develop coordination among related programs; effect closer relations between operating agencies and regional offices; and keep the Secretary informed of progress and trends in field operations.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	The Office plans and develops organization and methods to implement Department policies in field program activities and regional office operations; conducts studies and makes recommendations to the Secretary; supervises and directs activities cutting across program lines; and supervises, through the Regional Directors, the general administration of the Department's nine regional offices. The Office acts as central liaison between the regions and headquarters offices on administrative matters and on problems relating to the Regional Directors' coordination and supervision of inter-program operations including civil defense and mobilization. Through a schedule of regional visits it reviews activities and assists in improving methods of operation.
	The Office conducts field audits of most of the grants made by the Department including required matching funds. The Grant-in-Aid Audit Division is responsible for maintaining a system of grant-in-aid audit policies, standards and procedures for the Department, and for collaborating with the operating agencies in developing fiscal policies and standards applicable to grants.
	The Office aids in administering the merit system provisions of the various grant-in-aid laws. The Division of State Merit Systems reviews State personnel plans and operations to assure compliance with legal requirements. It provides consultation and technical services to the State agencies and assistance to the Department's operating agencies on merit system matters. It performs similar services on a contractual basis for the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, and the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense.
OFFICE PROGRAMS	The Office's programs are (1) the administrative and service activities described above, and (2) the surplus property utilization program. A fact sheet on the surplus property utilization program follows.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual congressional appropriation.

Office of Field Administration - Statistical Summary

ACTING DIRECTOR OF OFFICE: Harold B. Siegel

(May 1965)

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Field Administration	327
Division of Grant-in-Aid Audits	188
Division of State Merit Systems	53
Division of Surplus Property Utilization	<u>97</u>
Total	665

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid Employment</u>	597	656	726	686	665
In D. C. area	66	74	77	77	77
Outside D. C. area	531	582	649	609	588

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<u>Total available 1/</u>	\$4,596	\$5,234	\$5,967	\$6,301	\$6,495	\$6,507
Appropriations	3,438	3,728	4,094	4,308	4,625	4,754
Transfers In 2/	1,158	1,506	1,856	1,951	1,811	1,753
Transfers Out 3/	-	-	17	42	59	-

1/ Includes all funds available for Surplus Property Utilization

2/ Includes transfers from QASI Trust Fund, BFCU, DoD, DoL, and OEP

3/ Transfer to GSA

Surplus Property Utilization Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To make available Federal surplus real property to health and educational institutions, and Federal surplus personal property to health and educational institutions and civil defense organizations; in addition, to enforce compliance with the terms and conditions of donations or transfers to health and educational institutions.
	The needs of health and educational institutions for both real and personal property are great and continuous. The utilization of surplus will enable schools to offer enriched courses and larger programs of study, will make available additional educational facilities, will place many more hospital beds in use, and will further the carrying out of scientific research. The utilization of surplus by civil defense organizations will promote and strengthen State civil defense operational readiness.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Personal property may be acquired by approved or accredited tax-supported or nonprofit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, school systems, colleges or universities; tax-supported or nonprofit schools for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped; licensed educational radio or television stations; and public libraries. Nonprofit institutions must be exempt from taxation under Sec. 501(c)(3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code. Personal property may also be acquired by civil defense organizations which are so designated pursuant to State law. Real and related personal property may be acquired for educational use, or for use in the protection of public health, including research, by States and their political subdivisions and instrumentalities, by tax-supported institutions, and by nonprofit institutions exempt from taxation under Sec. 501(c)(3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.
	Personal property is donated through the services of State Agencies for Surplus Property. Such Agencies have been created by State law or Executive Order of the Governor in all States of the U. S., the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Agencies normally assess a nominal handling charge for property donated to eligible institutions or organizations. Real property is transferred to eligible applicants at a price which takes into consideration any benefit which has or may accrue to the United States because of its proposed use; such public benefit allowances may range up to 100% of fair market value.
	At the time personal property is acquired, the responsible administrative official of the donee institution or organization must certify that the property is useful and necessary. Real property is transferred subject to program use restrictions for a period of years; these restrictions may be abrogated by the payment of the unearned balance of fair market value. The Government may recapture use of the property during a national emergency.
LEGAL BASIS	Section 203, Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended (40 USC 484) and FCDA (now OCD, DoD) Delegation 5.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual Congressional appropriation.

Surplus Property Utilization Program - Statistical Summary

ACTING CHIEF OF DIVISION: J. Lloyd Taylor

(May 1965)

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Surplus Property Utilization Division	97

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid Employment</u>	86	90	100	95	97
In D. C. area	16	16	18	19	20
Outside D. C. area	70	74	82	76	77

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
	(in thousands)					
<u>Total Available Appropriations</u>	<u>\$703</u> 703	<u>\$786</u> 786	<u>\$862</u> 862	<u>\$890</u> 890	<u>\$950</u> 950	<u>\$970</u> 970

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Personal Property Allocated (millions of dollars)	363.3	400.6	376.2	380.2	366.1	418.1
Real Property Transfers (millions of dollars)	21.1	23.3	30.9	59.5	37.9	35.4
Real Property Transfers (cases)	488	369	249	297	198	234
Real Property Revested (millions of dollars)	.3	.1	.3	.1	.8	.2
Cash Collections (thousands of dollars)	574	557	650	1,491	970	1,524

American Printing House for the Blind

RESPONSIBILITIES	To provide through the Federal Act "To Promote the Education of the Blind" a permanent source of supply on a non-profit basis and to manufacture and distribute on the basis of the number of "blind pupils" in the various public educational institutions throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia, specialized books, materials and tangible apparatus for the education of the blind.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	In addition to providing educational materials for the education of the blind through the Federal Act, the American Printing House for the Blind, as a private, nonprofit institution, makes its facilities and know-how available to other agencies wishing to provide materials for the blind at cost or less. This plan of centralized production has made it possible to develop the special skills required and to realize the economies of operation which can be assured only through centralization, as well as to provide for a permanent source of supply of these special materials.
LEGAL BASIS	The Act of 1879, as modified by the Act of June 25, 1906 (ch. 3536, 34 Stat. 460), established in the Treasury a perpetual trust fund of \$250,000 and provided for a permanent annual appropriation of \$10,000 as the equivalent of 4 per cent on the principal of the trust fund in lieu of further investment of such principal. Subsequent legislation in 1919, (ch. 31, 41 Stat. 272), authorized in addition to the permanent appropriation, an annual appropriation of \$40,000 for the same purpose. This additional annual appropriation was increased to \$65,000 in 1927 (Act February 8, 1927, ch. 26, 736 Stat. 1060), to \$115,000 in 1937 (Act August 23, 1937, ch. 737, 50 Stat. 744), to \$250,000 on May 22, 1952 (P.L. 354, 82nd Congress) and to \$400,000 on August 2, 1956 (P.L. 922, 86th Congress). On September 22, 1961, the limit of ceiling of the annual appropriation was eliminated entirely (P.L. 294, 87th Congress).

American Printing House for the Blind -- Statistical Summary

VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER: Finis E. Davis

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
U.S. Government grant for the education of the blind <u>1/</u> ...	410,000	410,000	680,000 ^{2/}	749,000 ^{2/}	785,000 ^{2/}	875,000 ^{2/}

Numbers of eligible blind pupils served through the Federal grant:

<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
13,491	14,762	15,973	16,841	17,330	17,730

1/ Includes permanent appropriation of \$10,000 each year.

2/ Includes funds for expenses related to advisory committees.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

CENTENNIAL YEAR	In 1964 Gallaudet celebrated its Centennial, marking the one hundred years since President Abraham Lincoln signed the college's charter. President Lyndon B. Johnson, Gallaudet's official Patron and featured speaker, presented the college with his own annual citation for distinguished service in promoting the employment of the handicapped. Medals were struck to commemorate the Centennial, silver copies of which were awarded to the President and notable friends of the college at a Centennial Banquet. The speaker at the one hundredth Commencement Exercises was Senator Edward B. Kennedy. A Centennial Reunion of the Alumni the last week in June brought 1100 graduates, former students, and their families back to the campus for a week of stimulating activity. A symbolic gift of \$135,000 was made to the college, partial fruit of the alumni's Centennial Fund campaign.
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To provide a liberal higher education for deaf persons who need special facilities in order to compensate for their loss of hearing; to conduct research into deafness, and to educate teachers who will serve in schools for deaf children.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Gallaudet is the world's only college for the deaf. It is currently affected by the national increase in college enrollments, and is preparing to expand from its present enrollment during the next decade. Furthermore, it is expanding its teacher education in order to help meet the growing shortage of teachers in secondary and elementary schools for the deaf, where enrollments similarly are rising.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	As a college of liberal arts and sciences, Gallaudet is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In addition to the four-year undergraduate course of studies, Gallaudet offers a one-year college preparatory course for students who have not been able to obtain a full senior high school education. Deaf children of nursery age are taught in the Hearing and Speech Center. Elementary and secondary education for deaf children of the District of Columbia and adjacent states is provided by the Kendall School, a laboratory school for the college's Graduate Department of Education. This Department, established in 1891, admits both deaf and normally-hearing graduate students. Studies in the Department may be pursued during summer sessions. The college also offers, during summer session, graduate work in audiology and in mathematics for teachers. The Hearing and Speech Center, opened in 1959, provides students and selected outpatients with testing and therapy for auditory, neurological, and related difficulties. It is also the focus for research on these problems.

A Counseling Center for the deaf has been established on the campus. It provides personal, vocational, and educational counseling services for the student population and other deaf persons upon referral. Research into deafness is performed by these principal offices: Psychological Research, Institutional Research, and Linguistics Research. As educational facilities expand to meet a rising enrollment, auxiliary services and facilities are likewise growing.

LEGAL BASIS	Public Law 420 - 83rd Congress, Chapter 324 -- 2nd Session Gallaudet College, D.C. 11 Stat. 161, D.C. Code 31, Ch. 10.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Approximately 65% of operating funds is supplied by Congressional appropriation, the balance coming from charges for tuition and maintenance. Construction funds for expansion of facilities are all from Congressional appropriation.
GOVERNING BODY	A Board of Directors of thirteen members, ten private and three from the Congress of the United States.

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)

(Non-Federal)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
<u>Paid employment in the D.C. area and in D.C.</u>	178	196	209	255	244	236	
FUNDS (Fiscal year)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total available: (in thousands)	\$1,313	\$1,702	\$4,086	\$2,451	\$3,276	\$5,442	\$3,237
Appropriations:							
Operations	849	904	1,074	1,256	1,479	1,722	1,926
Construction	123	325	2,512	601	1,065	2,919	367
Private:							
Operations	341	473	500	594	732	801	944
Totals:							
Operations	1,190	1,377	1,574	1,850	2,211	2,523	2,870
Construction	123	325	2,512	601	1,065	2,919	367

PROGRAM STATISTICS	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Enrollment:							
Gallaudet	358	*453	*455	*592	*673	*762	*897
Kendall School	75	88	93	87	107	107	132
Nursery	--	--	--	9	28	42	46
Totals:	433	541	548	688	808	911	1,075

*including graduate students and summer students

Howard University Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To provide every element of educational opportunity afforded by the undergraduate, graduate and professional divisions of a fully developed university, to students of both sexes, from every race, creed, color and national origin, but to accept and to discharge a special responsibility for the admission and training of Negro students.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Since its establishment in 1867 until the present time Howard University has been the only university of public support in the southern states which freely and substantially admitted the Negro youth to any approximation of the wide scope of undergraduate, graduate and professional opportunities characteristic of the American state university. During the 97 years of its existence it has graduated a larger body of Negro physicians, dentists, pharmacists, engineers, architects, musicians, lawyers and social workers than all other universities of public support combined. In 1964 it still served a larger body of such students than the entire group of public institutions in these states.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The University operates an undergraduate college, a graduate school offering the master's degree in twenty-six departments and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in eight departments, and eight professional schools as follows: medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering and architecture, fine arts, social work, law and religion. (Religion receives no support from Federal funds.) The university also conducts a summer school. In 1963 the university served 8,715 students from 48 states, the District of Columbia, two United States possessions, 38 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Central and South America, and 13 island countries in the West Indies.
LEGAL BASIS	The university was chartered by act of Congress on March 2, 1867. Authorization for annual appropriations to Howard University was provided in the act of Congress approved December 13, 1928 (45 Statutes 1021, Section 2.)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	The university receives support from Federal funds, as well as from student tuition and fees, gifts, grants and endowments.
GOVERNING BODY	The government of Howard University is vested in a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees of twenty-four members.
ACCREDITATION	All educational divisions are fully accredited. The university was re-accredited as a whole by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in April 1957.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY Program - Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: James M. Nabrit, Jr., President

ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS AND EMPLOYEES - Non-Federal

<u>Units</u>	Average Employment 1964
General Administration	155
Resident Instruction and Departmental Research	960
Organized Research	138
General Library	61
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant	271
Auxiliary Enterprises and Non-Educational Expenses	181
	<u>1,766</u>

<u>PERSONNEL (As of 6/30)</u>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
				(Actual)	(Actual)
Paid Employment - D. C. Area	1,665	1,844	2,197	2,283	2,336

AVAILABLE FUNDS

<u>(fiscal year)</u>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
				(in thousands)	(Actual)	(Est.)
<u>Operational Funds</u>						
Appropriations	4,617	5,490	7,007	7,935	8,819	9,660
Tuition, grants, reimbursements, etc.	4,470	5,093	5,765	6,977	7,257	7,350
Total	9,087	10,583	12,772	14,912	16,076	17,010

Construction

<u>Appropriations</u>	21	1,658	4,908	5,617	6,245	1,810
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<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<u>Gross Enrollment by Educational Units</u>						
Liberal Arts	3,122	3,472	3,552	4,662	4,898	5,062
Graduate School	726	723	805	632	716	765
Engineering & Arch.	898	826	778	772	775	775
Music	309	316	375	463	537	537
Dentistry	644	722	726	691	632	632
Medicine	355	368	377	391	385	385
Law	106	105	128	128	137	137
Pharmacy	161	179	177	173	165	165
Religion	57	64	74	74	63	63
Social Work	129	135	126	158	177	177
Peace Corps	--	--	--	95	30	--
	6,507	6,910	7,118	8,299	8,715	8,899

Affiliated Institution: Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. In this institution the medical staff of Howard University in 1964 served 15,925 in-patients and 102,488 out-patients, including emergency service.

P R O G R A M S
OF THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PART II

Office of Education

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OFFICE OF EDUCATION

After almost a century of service, the United States Office of Education has been given by the Eighty-eighth Congress the heaviest responsibility and broadest panorama of programs in history to advance and strengthen American education. This increased responsibility comes at the beginning of an era of unprecedented domestic and international challenge, a time when the Nation looks to education as a principal means for assuring the long-term growth and stature of our democratic society.

From an agency of four persons created in 1867 to collect and disseminate information on the state of American education, the Office today has become an organization of more than 1,600 persons charged with informing, assisting and stimulating State, regional and local educational institutions. The programs the Office administers are now budgeted by the Congress at an annual appropriation of about \$1.4 billion.

In advancing the strength and vitality of local and institutional control of education in the United States, the Office of Education today administers new legislative programs for expanding the facilities of higher education, for broadening adult education, for raising the qualifications of teachers, for strengthening vocational and technical schools, for improving public community library services, for extending school guidance and counseling, and for promoting research into sound methods of improving education generally.

The prime responsibility of the Office today is to help achieve in fact the Nation's century-old objective of universal education -- the availability of the highest quality and highest level of education to all Americans who can benefit from it.

Office of Education

OFFICE
RESPONSI-
BILITIES

The Office of Education is the only Federal agency which has education per se as its concern. It identifies needs, evaluates resources, and provides professional and financial assistance to strengthen areas of education where the national interest is critically affected. It collaborates with other Federal agencies in reviewing and assessing the impact of Federal programs on education. It proposes appropriate Federal policies for education.

SCOPE OF
ACTIVITIES

The Office is engaged primarily in (a) administering grants to the States; (b) administering grants to institutions of higher education; (c) contracting with colleges, universities, State and private agencies for studies and research on educational problems; (d) making studies and collecting and disseminating information and statistics dealing with education; (e) providing consultative and advisory services to cultural agencies, educational agencies and institutions, and other Federal agencies; (f) operating programs under agreement with other Federal agencies.

The financial assistance programs and the studies and research, intramural as well as extramural, have these ultimate objectives: the correction of imbalances in the curriculum; improved course content and teacher competence; to identify and educate more of the talented students of the Nation; to encourage the expansion of educational opportunities for special groups, such as the mentally retarded, the handicapped, and the economically deprived; training for the skilled, supervisory, professional, and scientific workers required in the economy and in the U. S. programs abroad.

The Office serves as the center of educational information and communication, advises on educational policies and programs and on manpower supply, including the relationship between manpower demands in foreign and domestic programs that look to education as a source of supply. It also works with other Federal agencies and with international organizations in the study and improvement of education.

ORGANIZA-
TION OF THE
OFFICE

Programs of the Office are directed by the Commissioner of Education through the: Bureau of Educational Research and Development, Bureau of International Education, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, and Bureau of Higher Education Facilities established during FY 1965 to administer the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

Office of Education - Statistical Summary

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	
	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Transferred Funds</u>
Program Direction and Services	204	24
Bureau of Educational Research and Development	533	4
Bureau of International Education	43	111
Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs	448	98
Total	1,228	237

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
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<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,246</u>	<u>1,310</u>	<u>1,389</u>	<u>1,465</u>
Regular	1,127	1,114	1,157	1,173	1,228
Transferred and Reimbursed funds	133	132	153	216	237
In D.C. Area					
Regular	1,027	1,010	1,058	1,080	1,134
Transferred funds	133	132	153	194	207
Outside D.C. Area					
Regular	100	104	99	93	94
Transferred funds	---	---	---	22	30

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
		(in thousands)			est.	est.

<u>Total available Appropriations:</u>	<u>\$479,353</u>	<u>\$544,848</u>	<u>\$616,141</u>	<u>\$718,976</u>	<u>\$810,958</u>	<u>\$1,535,845</u>
Grants and Loans						
Appropriations	461,451	524,791	585,921	641,835	674,615	1,461,110
Obligations						
Direct Operations	9,550	10,367	11,462	12,102	13,627	20,291
Cooperative Research						
Appropriations	3,200	3,357	5,000	6,985	11,500	15,840
Obligations			4,644	6,985	11,498	15,840
Contracts: Captioned						
Films for the Deaf	50	150	207	525	1,132	1,384
Special Foreign Currency						
Appropriations	---	31	---	400	500	500
Obligations	---	24	---	34	389	---

<u>Transfer to OE:</u>						
Grants	3,427	3,851	11,213	51,709	103,320	30,758*
Direct Operations	742	1,101	1,441	2,123	2,750	2,143*
Contracts	933	1,200	897	3,297	3,514	3,819

* Manpower Development and Training Activities amount not available

Digest of Legislation Governing Operations
of the Office of Education

I. Office of Education, General

1. 1867. Establishes a Department of Education for the purpose of collecting statistics and facts showing the condition and progress of education, and to diffuse such information as shall aid the people of the United States in establishing and maintaining efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education. (39th Cong.) 14 Stat. 434; 20 U.S.C. 1, et seq.
2. 1868. Provided that the Department of Education should cease on June 30, 1869, and an Office of Education should be established and attached to the Department of the Interior. (40th Cong.) 15 Stat. 92; 20 U.S.C. 1.
3. 1896. Authorizes the expansion of the Office functions to prepare and publish a bulletin on the condition of education and to report on educational activities in foreign countries of interest to the United States. 29 Stat. 171; 20 U.S.C. 3.
4. 1928. Howard University. Directs the Office of Education to inspect Howard University at least once a year. (P.L. 70-634) 45 Stat. 1021; 20 U.S.C. 121-123.
5. 1939. President's Reorganization Plan No. 1. Transferred the Office of Education with all its functions, including the administration of Federal-State programs of vocational education, from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency. (Public Res. 20, 76th Cong.) 53 Stat. 1424; 20 U.S.C. 1, note.
6. 1953. President's Reorganization Plan No. 1. Created the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (replaced the Federal Security Agency) and the Office of Education became one of the principal operating agencies of that Department. (P.L. 83-13) 67 Stat. 631; 20 U.S.C. 1, note.
7. 1964. Coordinates Federal Education Programs; and establishes Federal Interagency Committee on Education. Directs the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the assistance of the Commissioner of Education, to identify the educational needs and goals of the Nation and make recommendation to the President; establishes Federal Interagency Committee on Education, with Commissioner as chairman, to facilitate coordination of Federal education programs. Executive Order No. 11185, 88th Cong. 29 F.R. 14399.

II. Programs Providing Financial Assistance (See also Civil Defense)

1. Economic Opportunity

1964. Title I-C of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 provides grants to institutions of higher education to stimulate and promote part-time employment of students who are from low-income families and need financial assistance.

Title II-B provides grants to States to initiate programs for individuals 18 or older whose inability to read and write constitutes a substantial impairment of their ability to get or retain employment commensurate with their real ability. (P.L. 88-452) 78 Stat. 515; 42 U.S.C. 2751.

2. Handicapped, Education of

1958. Provides in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf; functions delegated to Commissioner of Education. Public Law 87-715 amends objectives, providing for the conduct of research and training of persons in the use of films for the deaf, and for the production and distribution of educational and training films. (P.L. 85-905) 72 Stat. 1742, (P.L. 87-715) 76 Stat. 654; 42 U.S.C. 2491.

1958. Authorizes grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies to encourage expansion of teaching in the education of the mentally retarded. (P.L. 85-926) 72 Stat. 1777; 20 U.S.C. 611. These provisions are amended by the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963. (P.L. 88-164, T III) 77 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 618.

1963. Title III of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 amends P.L. 85-926 to bring within the purview of that Act teachers, trainers or supervisors of teachers, and other specialized personnel engaged in the education of hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, and other health-impaired children and trainers or supervisors of teachers of mentally retarded children. Funds are also authorized for research and demonstration projects. (P.L. 88-164) 77 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 618.

3. Higher Education facilities

1963. The Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 provides assistance to graduate and undergraduate institutions, junior and community colleges, and technical institutes in constructing certain academic facilities needed for increased enrollments.

Grants are authorized, to be distributed among the states by formula, for the construction of academic facilities for public community colleges and public technical institutes and other institutions of higher education. Grants are also authorized for the construction of academic facilities for graduate schools and cooperative graduate centers. In addition, loans are authorized for the construction of academic facilities. (P.L. 88-204) 77 Stat. 363; 20 U.S.C. 710.

4. International Education (in addition to general authority under 14 Stat. 434 and 29 Stat. 171; 20 U.S.C. 3.)

1961. The Act for International Development reorganizes the programs of military aid, economic aid, and technical assistance given to foreign countries pursuant to which there was established in the Department of State the Agency for International Development. (P.L. 87-195) 75 Stat. 424; 22 U.S.C. 2151.

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 brings together within a single Act the various authorizations for educational and cultural exchange, and vests authority for provisions in the President. It consolidates and expands provisions of the Fulbright Act, Smith-Mundt Act, Finnish Debt Payments Act, Mutual Security Act of 1954, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956. (P.L. 87-256) 75 Stat. 527; 22 U.S.C. 2451.

Public Law 87-256 continues the Board of Foreign Scholarships, including representatives of the Office of Education; the two-way exchange of persons between the United States and foreign countries and the expenditure of U.S. held foreign currencies in financing travel and expenses; the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the rendering of technical and other services, and the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts, and science; the authorization to use war debt payments made by the Republic of Finland to finance reciprocal educational opportunities between Finland and the United States; and the authorization for sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies which may be used for international educational exchange activities, for

financing programs for the interchange of persons, for the use of foreign currencies in such amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts, to collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific and technological information and to conduct research and support scientific activities overseas for educational purposes.

The Office acts as agent for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State in the recruitment of American teachers for the teacher exchange program, and for one-way assignments overseas; in the training program for visiting teachers from other countries; and in related activities.

The Office also acts as agent for the Agency for International Development, Department of State, in the recruitment of American educators for overseas education missions, for providing professional services on request to education missions, and for the training of foreign educators in the United States under the technical assistance program.

By Executive Order 11034 the President delegated to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the administration of the program for teachers and prospective teachers in modern language and area studies under Sec. 102(b)(6). Administration has been redelegated by the Secretary to the Commissioner.

1962. Migration and Refugee Assistance Act amends Mutual Security Act of 1954, by including "assistance to State and local public agencies providing educational and special training." Under this law the Office of Education operates the education part of the Cuban Refugee Program which provides assistance to school districts impacted with Cubans; grants for vocational training and English instruction; loans to college and university students; and retraining of professionals. (P.L. 87-510) 76 Stat. 121; 22 U.S.C. 2601.

5. Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

1862. The first Morrill Act donated public land to the States to promote the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, generally referred to as land-grant colleges. 12 Stat. 503, as amended by 14 Stat. 208, 17 Stat. 559, 22 Stat. 484, 44 Stat. 247, 46 Stat. 1028; 7 U.S.C. 301.

1890. The Second Morrill Act provides permanent annual grants of Federal funds for endowment and support of land-grant colleges and requires an annual report to the Congress of the disbursement of funds. 26 Stat. 417, 1424, 67 Stat. 631; 7 U.S.C. 321-329.

1907. Nelson Amendment increases Federal aid to land-grant colleges. (P.L. 59-242) 34 Stat. 1281, as amended by 45 Stat. 991, 53 Stat.

1935. Bankhead-Jones Act, Title II, as amended, authorizes additional appropriations of Federal funds to land-grant colleges. (P.L. 74-182) 49 Stat. 439, (P.L. 82-390) 66 Stat. 135, and (P.L. 86-658) 74 Stat. 525; 7 U.S.C. 329.

1960. Authorizes \$6 million in lieu of land to Hawaii. (P.L. 86-624) 74 Stat. 411.

6. Library Services and Library Construction

1892. Provides that library collections of various government agencies, including the Office of Education, shall be accessible to students of any institution of higher education incorporated under the laws of Congress or the District of Columbia. (Joint Resolution No. 8, 52d Cong.) 27 Stat. 395. In 1901 Congress broadened this to include "duly qualified individuals, students, and graduates of institutions of learning in the several States and Territories, as well as in the District of Columbia." 31 Stat. 1039.

1936. The Appropriation Act for the Office of Education for fiscal year 1937, and subsequent legislation provide for the establishment and functioning of library services within the Office of Education to make surveys, studies, investigations, and reports on public school, college, and university libraries, foster the coordination of public school library service; coordinate library service on the national level with other forms of adult education and foster the development of library service throughout the country. 49 Stat. 1797.

1956. The Library Services and Construction Act of 1964 amends and extends the Library Services Act of 1956 as amended. They authorize payments to States for construction and further extension of public libraries and public library services to areas without such services, or with inadequate services. (P.L. 84-597) 70 Stat. 293, amended (P.L. 86-679) 74 Stat. 571, (P.L. 87-688) 76 Stat. 586, (P.L. 88-269) 78 Stat. 11; 20 U.S.C. 351.

7. Loans, Student War

1942. Authorizes the Office to collect payments on loans provided to students in specified professional educational fields in fiscal years 1943 and 1944. (P.L. 77-647) 56 Stat. 576.

8. Manpower Development and Training Act

1962. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into agreements with States under which State vocational education agencies will assist in providing basic education and training programs for unemployed or underemployed youth and adults (P.L. 87-415) 76 Stat. 24, as amended (P.L. 87-729) 76 Stat. 679, (P.L. 88-214) 77 Stat. 422; 42 U.S.C. 2571.

9. National Defense Education Act (NDEA)*

1958. Authorizes the following Federal programs to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of certain aspects of education to meet critical national needs: (1) Federal participation in college and university student loan funds; (2) grants to States and loans to nonprofit schools for purchase of equipment or materials and improvement of State supervision to strengthen elementary and secondary school instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, English, reading history, geography and civics; (3) fellowships for graduate study; (4) grants to States to strengthen guidance, counseling, and testing in elementary grades through junior college and contractual arrangements with institutions of higher learning to establish institutes for guidance and counseling personnel for those same grades; (5) language and area study centers and fellowships for the study of modern languages, and for the conduct of research; (6) research and experimentation in more effective use of modern communications media for educational purposes; (7) grants to States for development of area vocational education programs in scientific or technical fields. (See II, 16 - Vocational and Technical Education); (8) grants to States to improve statistical services of State educational agencies; and (9) institutes for teachers or supervisors of modern foreign languages, reading, history, geography, English, disadvantaged youth, school library personnel and educational media specialists. (P.L. 85-864) 72 Stat. 1580, as amended (P.L. 86-70) 72 Stat. 1582, (P.L. 86-624) 74 Stat. 413, (P.L. 87-344) 75 Stat. 759, (P.L. 87-400) 75 Stat. 832, (P.L. 87-835) 76 Stat. 1070, (P.L. 88-210) 77 Stat. 415, (P.L. 88-665) 78 Stat. 1100; 20 U.S.C. 401.

10. Nondiscrimination in Public Education

1964. Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 directs the Commissioner of Education and the Attorney General to perform certain actions intended to result in the desegregation of public education. The Commissioner (1) is instructed to conduct a survey and make a report on the extent of segregation in public education at all levels; (2) is authorized to give technical assistance in planning and carrying out plans for desegregating public schools; (3) is authorized to arrange for special institutes to train elementary and secondary personnel in effective ways of coping with problems occasioned by desegregation and to pay a stipend to individuals who attend such institutes

* Because of the number of programs authorized by the NDEA, the NDEA Program Summary (at the end of the chapter) provides recent information--including the 1964 amendments--which cannot be adequately described under individual programs.

on a full-time basis; and (4) is authorized to pay the cost of (a) inservice training for teachers and other school personnel in dealing with problems incident to school desegregation and (b) employing specialists to advise in problems incident to desegregation.

In addition, all Federal agencies which administer programs of financial assistance are authorized and directed, in Title VI, to issue regulations approved by the President designed to prevent discrimination against any person in such programs on grounds of race, color, or national origin. A program of financial assistance to a given recipient may be terminated because of failure to comply with such regulations. (P.L. 88-352) 78 Stat. 246-249; 42 U.S.C. 2000(c) - (c-9).

11. Redevelopment Areas, Training and Retraining

1961. Area Redevelopment Act authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide assistance for vocational training and retraining through contracts with State vocational education agencies or with public or private educational institutions. (P.L. 87-27) 75 Stat. 47; 42 U.S.C. 2501.

12. Research

1954. Authorizes cooperative research in education and permits the Commissioner to enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative agreements with universities and colleges and State educational agencies for the conduct of research, surveys, and demonstrations in education. (P.L. 83-531) 68 Stat. 533; 20 U.S.C. 331.

1954. Executive Order 10521 provides that the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall study effects on educational institutions of Federal contracts and grants for scientific research. (19 F.R. 1499).

See also Vocational and Technical Education, Handicapped, and National Defense Education Act.

13. School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas

1950. Authorizes funds for assistance in the operation of schools to districts in areas affected by Federal activities. (P.L. 81-874 as amended and extended) 64 Stat. 1100; 20 U.S.C. 236-244.

Authorizes funds for construction of schools in areas affected by Federal activities. (P.L. 81-815 as amended and extended) 64 Stat. 967; 20 U.S.C. 631-645.

14. Science Clubs

1958. Authorizes the Commissioner to encourage, foster, and assist in establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially interested in science. (P.L. 85-875) 72 Stat. 1700; 20 U.S.C. 2 note.

15. Television, Educational

1962. Authorizes a 5-year program of grants on matching basis to State and local agencies to help increase and improve educational television transmission facilities. Office of Education has administrative responsibility by delegation of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. (P.L. 87-447) 76 Stat. 64; 47 U.S.C. 390,399.

16. Vocational and Technical Education

1917. Smith-Hughes Act establishes a program of permanent Federal aid to States for vocational education below the college level; provides for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and industry and home economics; appropriates money and regulates its expenditures for salaries and training of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, and salaries and training of teachers of trade, industrial, and home economics subjects in schools and classes of less than college grade. (P.L. 64-347 as amended) 39 Stat. 929; 20 U.S.C. 11-15, 16-28.

1946. George-Barden Act (Vocational Education Act of 1946) supplements Smith-Hughes Act; authorizes appropriation for further development of vocational education of less than college grade; provides funds for vocational education in distributive occupations and additional funds for vocational education in agriculture, home economics, trades and industry. Also provides that funds may be used for administration, supervision, teacher training, vocational guidance, and for equipment and supplies for vocational instruction. (P.L. 79-586 as amended) 60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15 i-159

1950. Federal Charter for Future Farmers of America authorizes the Office of Education to provide facilities and personnel to assist in the administration of FFA activities. (P.L. 81-740) 64 Stat. 567; 36 U.S.C. 288.

1956. Amends George-Barden Act and authorizes annual grant for 5 years, not to exceed \$5 million each year, for the States to extend and improve practical nurse training. (P.L. 84-911 as amended) 70 Stat. 925; 20 U.S.C. 15 aa-15 jj. Practical nurse training program was made permanent by Section 11 of P.L. 88-210, 77 Stat. 411.

1956. Amends George-Barden Act and authorizes an annual appropriation not to exceed \$375,000, beginning with fiscal year 1957, for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry and distributive occupations therein. (P.L. 84-1027 as amended) 70 Stat. 1126, 78 Stat. 197; 20 U.S.C. 15j(a)(5).

1958. Amends George-Barden Act and authorizes annual grant for 4 years, of \$15 million for area vocational education programs and administrative funds. (P.L. 85-864 as amended) 72 Stat. 1598; 20 U.S.C. 15 aaa-15 ggg. The program was made permanent by Section 11 of P.L. 88-210, 77 Stat. 411.

1963. The Vocational Education Act of 1963 amends and improves the Vocational Education Act of 1946 and supplementary vocational education Acts; authorizes new programs of vocational education; provides part-time employment for youth who need the earnings from such employment to continue their vocational training on a full-time basis. Funds allotted to the States may be used for the vocational education of persons attending high school; persons who have completed or left high school and are available for full-time study in preparation for entering the labor market; persons who have entered the labor market and need training or retraining to achieve stability or advancement in employment; and persons who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education program; for construction and initial equipment of area vocational education school facilities; and for ancillary services. A separate allotment to the States may be used for work-study programs. In addition the Commissioner may make direct grants to State boards, colleges and universities, and other public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, or organizations for research training, and experimental, pilot, and demonstration programs or for residential schools. The work-study program and demonstration residential schools have authorization for four years only. The other programs have permanent authorization. (P.L. 88-210) 77 Stat. 403; 20 U.S.C. 35-35n.

III. Services or Programs Involving Other Agencies

1. Aliens under Student Visas, Schools for

1952. Immigration and Nationality Act directs the Attorney General to consult with the Office of Education on the approval of schools for nonimmigrant aliens studying here under student visas. (P.L. 82-414 as amended) 66 Stat. 166, (P.L. 87-256) 75 Stat. 527; 8 U.S.C. 1101.

2. Civil Defense, Federal

1950. Federal Civil Defense Act, as amended, authorizes the utilization of the services of Federal agencies. Executive Order No. 11001 assigns to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare preparation of national emergency plans and development of preparedness programs concerning educational functions and institutions. (P.L. 81-920, as amended) 64 Stat. 1245-1257, (P.L. 88-335) 78 Stat. 231; 50 U.S.C. App. 2251 et seq.

3. Loans, College Housing

1950. Housing Act of 1950 as amended and extended provides that the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency may consult with and secure the advice and recommendations of the Office of Education with respect to applications for college housing loans. (P.L. 81-475) 64 Stat. 48, (Reorganization Plan No. 1) 18 F.R. 22053, 67 Stat. 631; 12 U.S.C. 1701.

4. Veterans Education

1952. Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, (GI Bill), requires the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to use the services of the Office of Education in developing cooperative agreements with State and local agencies relating to the approval of courses of education and training; in reviewing the plan of operations of State approving agencies; in assisting State and local agencies in developing and improving policies, standards, and regulations in connection with their duties; requires the Commissioner to publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations. Makes the Commissioner an ex-officio member of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Advisory Committee to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. The programs of veterans who study overseas must be at an approved educational institution of higher learning. At the request of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, the Office reviews programs of study. (P.L. 82-550, as amended) 66 Stat. 663, (P.L. 85-857) 72 Stat. 1174, 1193, (P.L. 88-126) 77 Stat. 158, (P.L. 88-361) 78 Stat. 297; 38 U.S.C. 1601, 1653, 1662.

IV. Committees and Boards (See also Veterans Education and International Education)

1. Commission on Licensure (District of Columbia)

1929. Makes the Commissioner of Education an ex-officio member.
(P.L. 70-831, as amended) 45 Stat. 1326, 2 D.C. Code 103.

2. Committee on Education, National Advisory

1/

1954. Authorizes appointment of a National Advisory Committee on Education to advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on the initiation and conduct of studies of problems of national concern in the field of education and on appropriate action as the result thereof. (P.L. 83-532) 68 Stat. 533; 20 U.S.C. 331.

3. Council on Education for Health Professions, National Advisory

1963. Makes the Commissioner of Education an ex-officio member.
(P.L. 88-129) 77 Stat. 169; 42 U.S.C. 293(e).

4. Council on Nurse Training, National Advisory

1964. Makes the Commissioner of Education an ex-officio member.
(P.L. 88-581) 78 Stat. 917; 42 U.S.C. 298.

5. Performing Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for

1958. Makes the Commissioner of Education an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees. (P.L. 85-874, as amended) 74 Stat. 1698.

1/ No members appointed; no funds provided.

Program Direction and Services

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To develop professional publications and conduct informational services for effective transmission of facts needed for guidance and leadership in the field of education. To develop legislative programs keyed to the needs of American education, as well as appropriately related to the role of the Federal Government in education. To provide effective and economical management which will help accomplish program operations and objectives. To provide central direction to assure a coordinated and integrated program in the Office. To effect coordination of regional staff.
EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM	Interest in improved education has resulted in substantially increased demands for services to the public, the States, and the Congress and in the Executive Branch in the field of legislation. Professional and public interest in education places heavy responsibility on the Office to determine sound policy and program objectives.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Determines policy and program objectives; provides executive leadership and management services for operations; coordinates Office activities with programs within the Department; provides liaison with Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of the Government; and advises with national, State and local officials on educational problems; provides information and services on educational legislation. Disseminates information resulting from studies and research. Conducts studies of Federal programs in education. Represents the Commissioner and the Office in field relationships; coordinates Office activities in the field; and administers a program to meet civilian education needs, including the Civil Defense Adult Education Program in the event of a national disaster; and, beginning in fiscal year 1965, administers the Civil Rights Education Program.
LEGAL BASIS	See Digest of Legislation.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriations to the Office of Education.

Program Direction and Services - Statistical Summary

ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM DIRECTION AND SERVICES (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>			
Office of the Commissioner	33	Office of Information	28			
Office of Program and Legislative Planning	31	Office of Administration	110			
		Office of Field Services	<u>26</u>			
Total			228			
PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Paid employment	206	209	208	226	228	
In D.C. area	171	183	182	192	192	
Outside D.C. area	18	17	17	14	12	
Transferred and reimbursed funds	17	9	9	20	24	
FUNDS (fiscal year)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
(in thousands)						
Total available	\$2,437	\$3,018	\$3,107	\$5,407	\$6,211	\$15,382
Appropriations:	\$1,467	\$1,670	\$2,068	\$1,965	\$2,154	\$11,098
Grants and Loans	---	---	---	---	---	6,000
Direct Operations	---	---	---	---	---	5,098
Transfer from:						
Civil Defense	947	1,303	1,019	3,381	3,653	4,006
Administration	14	103	122	84	139	187
Contracts	933	1,200	897	3,297	3,514	3,819
Manpower Development and Training Act	---	---	---	61	162	278
National Science Foundation	23	45	20	---	---	---
School Dropout Program	---	---	---	---	242	---
Funds available for						
Direct Operations	1,504	1,818	2,210	2,110	2,455	3,592
Contracts	933	1,200	897	3,297	3,514	3,819
Grants	---	---	---	---	242	---
PROGRAM STATISTICS (fiscal year)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Publications printed:	191	176	184	219	175	
New titles	110	126	88	148	144	
Reprint titles	81	50	96	71	31	
Printed publications distributed:						
Free	1,746,306	1,950,000	1,845,730	2,287,540	2,500,086	
Sold	689,832	551,393	625,646	261,868	385,527	
Duplicated publications distributed free	1,599,000	2,558,000	2,076,500	2,214,242	840,882	
Inquiries answered	120,319	135,880	140,765	159,301	158,222	
Convention exhibits	18	12	17	17	15	
Audience	165,220	107,725	145,000	143,450	119,650	
Press releases	151	67	60	31	93	

Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs

BUREAU
RESPONSI-
BILITIES

Its primary responsibility is to promote the cause of education through programs of financial assistance in areas designated in the national interest. Surveys, studies, and consultations are performed in related and other selected areas. In carrying out its mission, the Bureau cooperates with State and local educational agencies, colleges and universities, education associations, and other private organizations.

SCOPE OF
ACTIVITIES

Financial assistance is provided for vocational and technical education, for construction and operation of schools in federally impacted areas, for the strengthening of instruction in selected subjects in elementary and secondary schools, for expansion of guidance services, and for financial assistance to institutions of higher education for providing aid to students and for the conduct of certain educational programs.

Bureau personnel perform consultative services on education problems, furnishing States and other appropriate agencies with information to help them make more effective use of Federal, State, and local funds. These services include conducting national surveys, studies, and conferences, producing curriculum guides and materials which help to raise standards of quality and strengthen American education.

BUREAU
PROGRAMS

The Bureau administers five major programs of financial assistance to all levels of education: (1) grants to local school districts for the construction and operation of elementary and secondary schools in federally affected areas (Public Laws 815 and 874); (2) grants to States for strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages in elementary and secondary schools and for maintaining and improving guidance services (titles III and V-A of the National Defense Education Act); (3) grants to States for vocational and technical education and manpower training (Smith-Hughes Act, George-Barden Act, Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and the Vocational Act of 1963); (4) programs of assistance to institutions of higher education to provide financial aid to students, strengthen graduate education, train guidance counselors and modern foreign language teachers, and strengthen language instruction (titles II, IV, V-B, and VI of NDEA and the Fulbright-Hays and Land-Grant Acts.) Educational assistance is also provided to Cuban refugees through certain of these programs; (5) grants for construction of educational television facilities.

Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs--Statistical Summary

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: Arthur L. HarrisORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Associate Commissioner	29
Division of Vocational and Technical Education	78
Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas	156
Division of State Grants	74
Division of College and University Assistance	118
Manpower Development and Training Activities	65
Area Redevelopment Program	12
Educational Television Facilities	13
TOTAL	545

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>546</u>	
In D.C. Area	336	325	375	360	366	
Outside D.C. Area	82	87	82	79	82	
Transferred Funds:						
In D.C. Area	-	-	7	54	68	
Outside D.C. Area	-	-	-	22	30	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
			(in thousands)			
<u>Total available</u>	<u>\$452,624</u>	<u>\$515,064</u>	<u>\$582,279</u>	<u>\$678,641</u>	<u>\$749,311</u>	<u>\$945,021</u>
Appropriations	452,624	514,055	573,852	630,457	650,772	918,795
Transfer from						
Dept. of Labor:						
Manpower Development & Training Act						
Administration	-	-	-	548	843	N.A.
Grants	-	-	-	34,000	79,455	N.A.
Area Redevelopment Act						
Administration	-	-	83	180	149	207
Grants	-	-	2,881	3,284	3,265	3,335
Dept. of HEW:						
Cuban Refugee Program						
Administration	-	-	-	24	40	46
Grants & Loans	-	1,009	5,463	9,440	9,604	9,723
Educational Television Facilities						
Administration	-	-	-	27	145	215
Grants	-	-	-	1,460	6,215	12,700

<u>Funds available for</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
Direct operations	\$3,813	\$4,044	\$4,304	\$5,322	\$6,077	\$6,898
Grants:						
Land-Grant Colleges	5,052	5,052	10,744	14,500	14,500	14,500
Land-Grant College Aid	-	2,225	3,775	-	-	-
Current Operating Expense, SAFA	186,300	217,300	247,000	282,322	320,670	332,000
Construction, SAFA Appropriations	60,135	62,492	61,042	62,886	22,940	57,580
Obligations	66,368	54,060	63,342	55,292	21,252	65,000
Transfer to HHFA for Technical Services						
Appropriations	1,000	900	900	800	800	820
Obligations	994	923	848	772	800	820
Smith-Hughes	7,161	7,170	7,161	7,161	7,161	7,161
George-Barden	33,702	33,672	33,672	34,716	34,756	34,796
Voc. Ed. Act of 1963						123,500*
Area Vocational-						
NDEA VIII	7,000	9,000	12,800	15,000	15,000	15,000
NDEA-III & V-A						
Appropriations	71,800	66,270	66,270	66,270	62,000	96,100
Obligations	63,603	47,327	61,398	60,933	95,794	96,085
NDEA-IV, V-B, VI,XI*	28,761	40,989	44,612	43,700	43,700	82,740
Loans:						
NDEA-II, III						
Appropriations	47,900	64,941	81,655	97,780	123,168	147,700
Obligations	41,062	107,292	75,236	91,448	109,737	147,700
Cuban Refugee Program (Grants & Loans)	-	1,009	5,463	9,440	9,604	9,723
Manpower Development and Training Act (Grants)	-	-	-	34,000	79,455	N.A.
Area Redevelopment Act (Grants)	-	-	2,881	3,284	3,265	3,335
Educational Television Facilities (Grants)	-	-	-	1,460	6,215	12,700

* New in Fiscal Year 1965

College and University Assistance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To administer programs of financial aid to students and institutions of higher education; specifically, the four higher education programs of the National Defense Education Act, Federal funds for land-grant colleges and universities, and the work-study program of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	To enable colleges and universities to provide the quality of education required to assure the fullest development of the mental resources and skills of the Nation's young men and women, it is of vital importance - especially in the face of rising costs and enrollments - that necessary financial assistance be made available both to students and to the institutions of higher education they attend. In addition, students from low-income families who want to go to college usually find themselves required to assume a heavy burden of debt which may seriously handicap them in their later careers. Part-time employment, combined as far as possible with loans or scholarships, offers such students a way of meeting college expenses without mortgaging their futures, besides providing them with valuable work experience.
PROGRAM SCOPE thru FY 1964	NDEA funds are provided for loans to college students, title II, (including special funds for loans to Cuban refugees attending United States institutions of higher education); for graduate fellowships, title IV; for counseling and guidance training institutes, Part B of title V; and for foreign language development, title VI, including language and area centers, modern foreign language fellowships, language research and studies, and language institutes. In addition, funds are provided for the support of instruction in land-grant colleges and universities. Finally, funds are provided to support part-time employment - either on-campus or off-campus - for academically qualified students from low income families to enable them to finance their higher education.

*Under amendment to NDEA, effective December 1963, all higher education titles, due to expire June 30, 1964, were extended for one year, to June 30, 1965. Significant amendments to each higher education title were as follows:

*Additional substantial amendments made October 1964 are described in the NDEA Program Summary at the end of this chapter.

Title II - Authorization increased to \$125 million for FY 1964 and to \$135 million for FY 1965; institutional ceiling on Federal Capital Contribution raised from \$250,000 to \$800,000; teacher forgiveness provisions extended to teachers serving in elementary and secondary overseas schools of the U.S. Armed Forces and in schools conducted by the Federal Government within the States; deferment on loan interest and repayments extended to students continuing their education in institutions of higher education outside the United States.

Title IV - Re-awarding of vacated fellowships permitted; cost-of-education allowance to institutions placed on a flat-grant basis of \$2,500 per year.

Title V(B) - Program extended to include personnel engaged in or preparing to engage in counseling and guidance of students who are not below grade 7 in elementary or secondary schools.

Title VI - Modern Foreign Language Institutes provision broadened to permit institutes for teachers of English as a second language.

LEGAL BASIS See Digest of Legislation.

SOURCE OF FUNDS Annual appropriations to Office of Education, permanent appropriation of \$2.55 million (Morrill-Nelson) for land-grant colleges; and transfers from other Government agencies. Work-study funds not appropriated as of October 1, 1964.

ADVISORY GROUPS Advisory Committee on Graduate Fellowships, Advisory Committee on Counseling and Guidance Training Institutes, Advisory Committee on Language Development.

College and University Assistance--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR: Kenneth W. Mildenberger

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	12
Field Operations Staff	18
Counseling & Guidance Institutes Branch	12
Graduate Fellowship Branch	9
Language Development Branch	35
Student Financial Aid Branch	<u>32</u>
Total	118

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u> (in thousands)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
<u>Total available</u>	\$74,513	\$107,062	\$135,655	\$151,083	\$183,004	\$246,940
Appropriations	74,513	106,727	134,306	149,500	180,368	243,940
Transfer (Cuban Refugee Program)		335	1,349	1,583	2,636	3,000
<u>Funds available for</u>						
Grants:						
Land-Grant Colleges	5,052	5,052	10,744	14,500	14,500	14,500
Land-Grant College Aid	-	2,225	3,775			
NDEA - Title IV	12,650	20,690	22,262	21,200	21,200	32,740
NDEA - Title V-B	5,491	6,500	7,100	7,250	7,250	7,250
NDEA - Title VI						
Appropriations	10,620	13,799	15,250	15,250	15,250	13,000
Obligations		13,022	15,248	15,220	15,250	10,122
NDEA - Title XI*						29,750
Loans:						
NDEA - Title II						
Appropriations	40,700	58,461	75,175	91,300	122,168	146,700
Obligations		106,641	74,564	90,832	109,216	146,700
Transfer to OE						
Cuban Refugee Program (Grants & Loans)		335	1,349	1,583	2,636	3,000
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (est.)	
<u>Title II - Student Loans</u>						
Participating institutions	1,363	1,417	1,476	1,536	1,574	
Student borrowers	115,450	151,068	186,465	216,930	264,000	
Average loan	\$438	\$470	\$478	\$478	\$490	
<u>Title IV - Graduate Fellowships</u>						
Fellowships awarded	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Approved graduate programs	474	678	810	935	1,052	
Participating institutions	139	149	161	166	168	
<u>Title V-B - Counseling and Guidance</u>						
<u>Training Institutes</u>						
Institutes	103	93	87	76	64	
Enrollees	3,356	3,126	2,567	2,260	1,920	
<u>Title VI - Language Development</u>						
<u>Language and Area Centers</u>						
Centers	46	47	53	55	55	
Institutions	30	33	33	34	34	
Languages supported	44	48	52	56	66	
<u>Language Fellowships</u>						
Fellowships awarded	474	769	1,004	1,035	1,074	
Languages studied	31	43	55	59	58	
Institutions	34	47	59	56	52	
<u>Research and Studies</u>						
Contracts negotiated	95	50	42	33	47	
<u>Language Institutes</u>						
Institutes	42	75	85	83	85	
Enrollees	2,145	3,876	4,418	4,336	4,368	

* New in Fiscal Year 1965

Educational Television Facilities Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To administer Public Law 87-447, the purpose of which is to assist, through matching grants, in the construction of noncommercial educational television broadcasting stations.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Prior to this legislation, approximately 80 educational television stations were constructed throughout the country. Since 1952, the Federal Communications Commission has reserved more than 300 TV frequencies exclusively for educational use. Existing stations have demonstrated an increasingly important role during that period as an instrument of education at local, State, and regional levels. The additional activation of reserved channels needed in many more communities, however, has been impeded by the high capital costs required for construction. Public Law 87-447 provides for matching grants to qualified applicants to acquire essential transmission apparatus.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Legislation authorizes \$32,000,000 over a five-year period, terminating June 30, 1968, and provides that a maximum of \$1,000,000 in Federal funds may be awarded applicants in any one State. Grants are made only for transmission apparatus (as defined in published list of eligible equipment) to be used to activate or to expand ETV stations on channels in the UHF and VHF band reserved for educational use by the FCC. Federal matching rate is not to exceed 50 percent of eligible project cost (plus, in some cases, a credit factor of 25 percent of the cost of ETV apparatus previously owned by applicant). Criteria for evaluation of applications relate the need for an ETV service to local, State, and regional plans and the development of broad-range educational television broadcast service.
LEGAL BASIS	Authority to recommend grant action is delegated to the Commissioner of Education, and applications are processed and evaluated in the Office of Education. Policy determinations are delegated to the Assistant to the Under Secretary (ETV).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriations to the Office of the Secretary, subsequently transferred to the Office of Education. Funds do not lapse.

Educational Television Facilities Program--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR: Raymond J. Stanley

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	13

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
<u>Total available</u>	(in thousands)		
Transfer from Dept. of HEW	\$1,487	\$6,360	\$12,915
<u>Funds available for</u> <u>Direct operations:</u>			
Transfer from HEW	27	145	215
Obligations	15	137	-
<u>Grants:</u>			
Transfer from HEW	1,460	6,215	12,700
Obligations	--	5,195	-

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Number of grants awarded:</u>	--	34
Activate new channels	--	18
Expand existing channels	--	16
<u>Number of grant applications pending:</u>	1	34
Activate new channels	1	17
Expand existing channels	--	17
<u>Amount of grants awarded:</u>	--	(in thousands) \$5,739
Activate new channels	--	3,336
Expand existing channels	--	2,403
<u>Amount of grant applications pending:</u>	\$339	7,343
Activate new channels	339	4,167
Expand existing channels	--	3,176
<u>Population receiving new or improved</u> <u>ETV service</u>	--	41,000

School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To compensate school districts for burdens imposed on them by Federal activities such as ownership of land by the Federal Government (largely military installations) and an influx of school children whose parents live on or are employed on non-taxable Federal property or are otherwise engaged in activities of the United States; to construct and arrange for operation of schools on Federal installations when local agencies cannot accept the responsibility for education of pupils residing on Federal property.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	About 5,000 eligible applicants have claimed and received funds under these programs; about 4,800 local school districts under Public Law 874 and about 1,900 local school districts under Public Law 815.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Payments are made currently to over 4,000 eligible applicants based on over 2 million eligible pupils under Public Law 874. During the 14 years of the construction program (Public Law 815) about 1,900 eligible applicants have received approval for 5,532 projects to construct over 60,000 classrooms and related facilities to house about 1,800,000 pupils; of these, 357 projects were constructed for Federal agencies on Federal property.
LEGAL BASIS	See Digest of Legislation.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriation to the Office of Education.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Consultants as needed.

School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas--Statistical Summary

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, DIVISION OF SAFA: Rall I. Grigsby

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	6
Technical Operations Branch	79
Field Operations Branch	<u>71</u>
	Total
	156

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964 (est.)</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
(in thousands)						
<u>Total available</u>	<u>\$247,435</u>	<u>\$281,366</u>	<u>\$313,056</u>	<u>\$353,865</u>	<u>\$351,378</u>	<u>\$397,123</u>
Appropriations	247,435	280,692	308,942	346,008	344,410	390,400
Transfer (Cuban Refugees)	--	674	4,114	7,857	6,968	6,723
<u>Funds available for Grants:</u>						
Construction						
Appropriations	60,135	62,492	61,042	62,886	22,940	57,580
Obligations	66,368	54,060	63,342	55,292	21,252	65,000
Current Oper. Exp.	186,300	217,300	247,000	282,322	320,670	332,000
Transfer to HHFA for Technical Services						
Appropriations	1,000	900	900	800	800	820
Obligations	994	923	848	772	800	820
Cuban Refugee Program	--	674	4,114	7,857	6,968	6,723

PROGRAM STATISTICS

Public Law 815, As Amended, Construction Projects for 5-Year Period,
Fiscal Years 1960-1964

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
<u>Projects</u>					
Received	836	393	592	265	285
Reserved	307	268	250	175	92
Approved	404	295	191	200	145
Under Constr.	74	94	79	81	76
Completed	369	403	327	340	258

Funds

(in thousands)

Allocated	\$61,135	\$86,392	\$61,942	\$63,686	\$23,740
Reserved	77,294	51,886	64,193	54,523	23,113
Paid	88,988	71,042	56,495	59,945	50,440

Public Law 874, As Amended, Maintenance and Operation of Schools

<u>Entitlements:</u> 1/	(in thousands)				
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)

Total	\$184,979	\$214,768	\$246,633	\$264,621	\$301,154
Local	175,786	203,234	233,253	250,069	283,775
Federal	9,193	11,534	13,380	14,552	17,379

Eligible

Applicants:

Total	3,839	4,013	4,121	4,149	3,937
Local	3,794	3,965	4,065	4,084	3,877
Federal	45	48	56	65	60

Local and Federal
pupils on which
payments were
made.

1,528 1,656 1,792 1,839 1,949

1/ Fiscal year figures subject to adjustment.

State Grants (Titles III, V-A, NDEA)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES Through Fiscal Year 1964*	To strengthen instruction in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages, and to establish and maintain programs of testing and guidance and counseling.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	In the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the Congress declared that the defense of this Nation depended upon the mastery of modern techniques developed from complex scientific principles and upon the discovery and development of new principles, new techniques, and new knowledge. The Congress said that we must increase our efforts to identify and educate more of the talent of our Nation and that this required programs that would correct existing imbalances in our educational programs which had led to an insufficient proportion of our population educated in science, mathematics and modern foreign languages.
PROGRAM SCOPE	Federal grants are made to State educational agencies for one half of the cost of laboratory and other special equipment and of minor remodeling of school space for instruction limited to subjects in the three fields taught in public elementary and secondary schools. Enrollment in these grades was 40.2 million in the fall of 1963 and is projected to increase to 44.8 million in 1970. Equipment for which these funds may be spent includes published materials other than textbooks, test-grading equipment, and specialized equipment for audiovisual libraries. Schools that may submit projects include public junior colleges, if considered secondary under State law, laboratory and other special schools, and schools of agencies of the United States, if they receive no other money under the Act. Loans are made to nonpublic schools for similar purposes. Other grants are made for State supervision and administration. All States and Territories participate except American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Wyoming. Under Title V-A, grants are made to all State and Territorial educational agencies with the same three exceptions for one half of the cost of programs of testing and guidance and counseling in public schools. The Office of Education also arranges by contract for the testing of some students in nonpublic schools.
LEGAL BASIS	See Digest of Legislation, *and see NDEA Program Summary for amendments and expansions in Fiscal Year 1965
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriations to the Office of Education.
ADVISORY GROUPS	<u>Ad hoc</u> groups as required.

State Grants--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR: Ralph J. Becker

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	7
Grant and Loan Management Branch	22
Instructional Resources Branch	18
Guidance and Counseling Programs Branch	27
Total	74

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u> (in thousands)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
<u>Total available</u>	<u>\$79,000</u>	<u>\$72,750</u>	<u>\$72,750</u>	<u>\$72,750</u>	<u>\$62,750</u>	<u>\$97,100</u>
Appropriations	79,000	72,750	72,750	72,750	62,750	97,100

Funds available for

Grants:

NDEA - Title III						
Equipment and						
Remodeling						
Appropriations	52,800	47,520	47,520	47,520	1/	70,400
Obligations	46,335	29,945	44,120	43,099	77,431	70,400
Supervision and						
Administration						
Appropriations	4,000	3,750	3,750	3,750	1/	5,200
Obligations	2,530	2,414	2,841	2,885	3,366	5,200
NDEA - Title V-A						
Appropriations	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,500
Obligations	14,737	14,968	14,437	14,949	14,997	20,485

Loans:

NDEA - Title III						
Appropriations	7,200	6,480	6,480	6,480	1/	1,000
Obligations	394	651	672	616	521	1,000

- 1/ FY 1964 appropriation for (a) grants to States for local acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling projects and State level supervision and administration and (b) loans to nonprofit private schools totaled \$47,750,000.

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (est.)
Number of approved projects for equipment & minor remodeling	55,859	55,392	58,810	56,184	70,000
Estimated cost of approved projects	\$105.5	\$94.8	\$99.7	\$105.5	\$150.0
In science	79.3	69.5	72.1	77.5	110.2
In mathematics	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.1	12.9
In foreign languages	17.2	17.3	18.6	18.9	26.9
Number of classrooms and laboratories to be remodeled under above projects	5,332	4,968	3,321	2,438	3,000
In science	4,174	3,524	2,086	1,723	2,121
In mathematics	628	925	362	178	219
In foreign languages	530	519	873	537	660
Full-time equivalent State supervisors and consultants - SMFL	203	257	250	238	238
Number of full-time and part-time professional personnel in State-level guidance programs	255	256	240	257	265
Number of full-time professional personnel in State-level guidance programs	156	163	166	169	173
Number of full-time equivalent local secondary guidance and counseling personnel	18,739	21,774	24,317	27,109	30,000
Secondary counselor-student ratio	1:640	1:570	1:550	1:530	1:510
Number of approved loans to nonprofit, private schools	41	46	39	44	40

Vocational and Technical Education and Manpower Training

Part A: Vocational and Technical Education

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To maintain, extend and improve vocational and technical education and to develop new programs to assure that persons of all ages in all communities have ready access to training or retraining of high quality, realistic in the light of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment and suited to their needs, interests, and abilities.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Rising population and increased use of automation and technology in business and industry have resulted in a demand for workers with high levels of skill and education. It is estimated that 26 million young people will seek work for the first time during the 1960's and that 7.5 million of them will not have completed high school. The rate of unemployment has been about 5 percent of the labor force in recent years. These figures indicate the need for expanded occupational training programs that are responsive to changes in the economy. Training or retraining is needed by youth preparing to enter the labor market, the unemployed and veteran workers who face job obsolescence and need to upgrade or change skills.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Federal grants are made to help support training for any occupation other than the professions; for services to assure high quality programs, such as teacher training and supervision, evaluation, demonstration and experimental projects and development of instructional materials and equipment; for vocational counseling and guidance; for construction of area vocational school facilities; for experimentation with residential vocational schools, and work-study programs for those who need earnings to stay in school; for research and experimental and pilot programs designed to solve problems of training the culturally and academically handicapped.
RECENT CHANGES	P.L. 88-210 of 1963 authorized a permanent program of Federal support for vocational and technical programs in a wide variety of institutions; continued existing vocational education statutes but amended them to permit funds to be transferred from one occupational category of training to another; made permanent the practical nurse training program (Title II of the George-Barden Act) and the area vocational school program for training of highly skilled technicians (Title VIII of the National Defense Education Act); provided for grants by the U.S. Commissioner of

Education to support research and demonstration and experimental projects to solve problems of training the socioeconomically handicapped; established 4-year pilot programs for (1) experiment with residential vocational schools and (2) work-study programs for disadvantaged youth.

LEGAL BASIS See Digest of Legislation,

SOURCE OF FUNDS Annual appropriations to the U.S. Office of Education under the Vocational Education Act of 1963, Smith-Hughes Act, George-Barden Act and other Statutes.

ADVISORY GROUPS State Advisory Committees; National Advisory Committee to advise the U.S. Commissioner of Education, and a Review Council to be named by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to evaluate programs in 1966 and periodically thereafter.

Vocational and Technical Education--Statistical Summary

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION: Walter M. Arnold

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	16	Trade and Industrial Education Branch	12
Agricultural Education Branch	14	Practical Nurse Education	4
Distributive Education Branch	9	Area Vocational Education	
Home Economics Education Branch	15	Branch	8
		Total	78

<u>FUNDS (fiscal year)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
(in thousands)						
<u>Total Available Appropriations</u>	\$ 47,863 47,863	\$ 49,842 49,842	\$ 53,633 53,633	\$ 56,877 56,877	\$ 56,917 56,917	\$ 180,657 180,657

Funds available for Grants:

Smith-Hughes	7,161	7,170	7,161	7,161	7,161	7,161
George-Barden Appropriations	33,702	33,672	33,672	34,716	34,756	34,796
Voc. Ed. Act of 1963*						123,500
Area Voc. Educ.(NDEA)	7,000	9,000	12,800	15,000	15,000	15,000

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>Enrollment, by Class Type</u>	<u>3,702</u> 1,642	<u>3,768</u> 1,686	<u>3,855</u> 1,725	<u>4,072</u> 1,824	<u>4,217</u> 1,908 (Adult)
Evening					
Part-time	343	341	347	329	359 (Post Secondary)
Day	1,717	1,741	1,783	1,919	1,950 (Secondary)
<u>Enrollment, by Program</u>	<u>3,702</u>	<u>3,768</u>	<u>3,855</u>	<u>4,072</u>	<u>4,217</u>
Agriculture	757	796	805	823	828
Home Economics	1,586	1,588	1,610	1,725	1,839
Trades & Industry	968	939	964	1,005	1,002
Apprentices receiving related training in vocational program 1/	(133)	(139)	(132)	(123)	(132)
Distributive Occupations	311	304	306	321	309
Practical Nursing	31	40	47	49	54
Area Voc. Educ.(NDEA)	49	101	123	149	185
<u>Expenditures, by Source</u>	<u>228,314</u>	<u>238,812</u>	<u>254,074</u>	<u>283,948</u>	<u>308,899</u>
Federal	41,399	45,313	48,010	51,438	54,582
State	79,534	82,466	89,155	104,264	112,685
Local	107,381	111,033	116,909	128,246	141,632

1/ Included in trades and industry.

* New in Fiscal Year 1965

Part B: Manpower Training

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	To provide training for any recognized occupation in which there is reasonable expectation of employment for unemployed and underemployed youth and adults who need training and basic education to obtain appropriate full-time work.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	There is high unemployment at a time when many jobs are unfilled and when millions are unable to find work because they lack education and training. The skills of many veteran workers have become obsolete because of technological and other social and economic changes.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Manpower Development and Training Act grants are made to States to finance institutional training in public or private educational institutions for persons referred by the Department of Labor. Basic education may be provided along with occupational training. Amendments enacted in December 1963, broadened the scope of the Manpower Act by, among other things: lowering the age of youths eligible to receive training allowances; allowing up to 20 weeks of basic education in addition to 52 weeks of occupational training for trainees with educational handicaps; increasing weekly training allowances; permitting trainees to work up to 20 hours a week without losing eligibility for training allowances, and providing financial aid for relocation of trainees.
	Assistance is also provided to the States under the Area Redevelopment Act for occupational training in areas designated by the Secretary of Commerce as economically depressed.
LEGAL BASIS	Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-415) 76 Stat. 23, 42 U.S.C. 2571-2620 as amended by (P.L. 88-214) 77 Stat. 422; Area Redevelopment Act (P.L. 87-27).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Funds are appropriated to the Department of Labor which transfers money for training under both MDTA and ARA to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Manpower Training--Statistical Summary

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION: Walter M. Arnold

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Manpower Development and Training Program	65
Area Redevelopment Program	12
Total	<u>77</u>

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u> (in thousands)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
<u>Total available</u>	--	--	\$ 2,881	\$ 37,284	\$ 82,720	N.A.
Transfer from Department of Labor for:						
Manpower	--	--	--	34,000	79,455	N.A.
Area Redevelopment	--	--	2,881	3,284	3,265	3,335
<u>Funds available for</u>						
Training Program Grants, ARA	--	--	2,881	3,284	3,265	3,335
Training Program Grants, MDTA	--	--	--	34,000	79,455	N.A.

PROGRAM STATISTICS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>ARA</u>	<u>MDTA</u>
No. Projects	Trainees	No. Projects
1962	147	9,074
		--
1963	329	13,754
		1,507
1964	304	11,676
		1,938
		114,586

Bureau of Educational Research and Development

BUREAU RESPONSI- BILITIES

To collect, verify, evaluate, interpret, and publish facts and estimates on the status and trends of education in the United States. To afford consultative and advisory services to school and college officials and others concerned with educational problems. To stimulate and support the conduct of educational research and demonstration by public and private institutions. To administer financial assistance for certain types of programs closely related to those of particular units of the Bureau.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

The concerns of the Bureau extend to the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge about every significant aspect of education. Areas of emphasis include: talent development and creativity; curriculum improvement with special attention to science, English and the social studies; the encouragement of appreciation and performance in the arts; the special educational problems of the deaf, the aging, the blind, the mentally retarded, workers displaced by automation or by changing economic patterns, and other special groups; the unusual educational needs of the juvenile delinquent and of the culturally disadvantaged; recruitment and retention of good teachers; financial problems of American education; the expansion of library services; library construction; educational needs in central cities; urban communities, and rural areas; junior colleges and technological institutions; the roles of museums and other cultural institutions.

In addition to conducting and reporting on surveys and studies, the Bureau administers three programs of extramural research: Cooperative Research; Education and Training Films for the Deaf; and Educational Media. The Bureau also administers: grants to States for improvement of educational statistics; scholarships for training teachers of the deaf; fellowships for educators concerned with the mentally retarded; grants for extension of library services.

BUREAU PROGRAMS

Educational Improvement for Handicapped Children
and Youth
Educational Organization and Administration
Educational Research
Educational Statistics
Library Services

Bureau of Educational Research and Development--Statistical Summary

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Ralph C. M. FlyntORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>					
Office of Associate Commissioner	30					
Division of Educational Research	133					
Division of Educational Statistics	122					
Division of Educational Organization and Administration	156					
Division of Library Services	42					
Division of Handicapped Children and Youth	<u>54</u>					
	Total <u>537</u>					
PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964					
Paid employment	499 489 503 504 537					
In D.C. area	484 467 471 491 533					
Transferred and reimbursed funds	15 22 32 13 4					
FUNDS (fiscal year)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 (est.)					
Total available	\$19,877 \$22,764 \$26,662 \$29,992 \$47,846 \$103,003					
Appropriations	19,844 22,606 26,279 29,688 47,554 102,849					
Transfer from:						
National Science Foundation	---	48	82	90	30	30
National Institutes of Health	10	65	21	13	55	---
Housing and Home Finance Agency	23	25	25	26	26	26
Department of Defense	---	---	215	95	97	63
Department of HEW:						
Juvenile Delinquency	---	---	40	80	84	35
White House Conference on Aging	---	20	---	---	---	---

<u>Funds available for</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
Direct Operations	3,987	4,477	5,165	5,140	6,050	6,633
Grants:						
Expansion of Teaching in Education of the Mentally Retarded	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Expansion of Teaching in Education of the Deaf	---	---	1,500	1,500	---	---
Rural Libraries						
Appropriations	7,431	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	55,000 1/
Obligations			8,231		7,455	
NDEA (VII)	2,689	3,409	2,763	1,553	1,610	1,700
NDEA (X)						
Appropriations	1,139	1,550	1,520	1,700	1,920	2,100
Obligations		1,300			1,807	
Educational Improvement for the Handicapped					14,000	16,500
Contracts:						
Cooperative Research						
Appropriations	3,200	3,357	5,000	6,985	11,500	15,840
Obligations			4,644		11,498	
Captioned Films for the Deaf	50	150	207	525	1,132	1,384
NDEA (VII)	381	1,321	2,007	3,447	3,390	3,263
Special Foreign Currency	---	---	---	338	452	429

1/ Effective July 1, 1964, this program was expanded to include libraries in urban areas and to provide funds for the construction of public library facilities.

Educational Improvement for Handicapped Children and Youth

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To advance the educational opportunities for handicapped children and youth. To assist in the training of teachers for the handicapped. To identify and stimulate needed research and demonstration projects related to educational programs for the handicapped. To administer a program of educational and training films for the deaf.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	There are an estimated 5 million school-age handicapped children in the United States in need of special education, but only one-fourth are enrolled in special education programs. The greatest obstacle to the initiation and expansion of such programs is the extreme shortage of qualified personnel. Lack of scientifically tested knowledge is also a major problem. Further, there is a dearth of materials, such as training and educational films, for individuals who are deaf.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Program responsibilities include the administration of activities related to the education of children who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or otherwise health impaired. These include a grant program for training professional personnel in each area of the handicapped; a grant program to conduct research and demonstration projects; and a program to develop and distribute captioned films for the deaf. In addition, the Division conducts a series of intramural research studies and provides consultative services to State and local school systems, institutions of higher learning, State education agencies, and professional organizations on programs for the handicapped.
LEGAL BASIS	See Digest of Legislation.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriations to the Office of Education.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Advisory Council on Education of Handicapped Children and Youth; Advisory Committee on Research and Demonstration in the Education of Handicapped Children; Advisory Committee on Teacher Training - Crippled and Special Health Problems; Research and Demonstration Panel - Crippled and Special Health Problems; Advisory Committee on Teacher Training - Visually Handicapped; Research and Demonstration Panel - Visually Handicapped; Advisory Committee on Teacher Training - Deaf; Research and Demonstration Panel - Deaf; Advisory Committee on Teacher Training - Emotionally Disturbed; Research and Demonstration Panel - Emotionally Disturbed; Advisory Committee on Teacher Training - Speech Impaired and Hard of Hearing; Research and Demonstration Panel - Speech Impaired and Hard of Hearing; Advisory Committee on Teacher Training - Mentally Retarded; Research and Demonstration Panel - Mentally Retarded.

Educational Improvement for Handicapped Children and Youth --
Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND
YOUTH: Morvin A. Wirtz

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	7	Education of Mentally Retarded and Emotionally Disturbed Branch	14
Research and Demonstrations Branch	9	Captioned Films for the Deaf Branch	10
Physical and Sensory Handicaps Branch	14	Total	54

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u> (funds in thousands)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total available Appropriations	\$1,150 1,150	\$2,707 2,707	\$3,024 3,024	\$15,380 15,380	\$17,880 17,880

Funds available for
Grants

Fellowships, Traineeships, Scholarships	1,000	2,500	2,500	13,000	14,500
Research and Demonstration	-	-	-	1,000	2,000
Captioned Films for the Deaf	150	207	524	1,380	1,380

PROGRAM STATISTICS

Programs for Training Professional Personnel in the Education of Handicapped Children

<u>Awards</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
Institutions of Higher Learning (Training Pro- fessional Personnel) Cost (thousands)	68 \$387	510 \$1,867	509 \$1,873	2,441 \$9,207	2,980 \$11,000
Institutions of Higher Learning (Stimulation Grants) Cost (thousands)	4 \$42	6 \$63	3 \$31	42 \$683	20 \$300
State Educational Agencies (Professional Personnel) Cost (thousands)	96 \$564	96 \$561	107 \$622	2,420 \$3,147	2,440 \$3,200

<u>AWARDS</u> , cont'd	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
Research and Demonstration (Extramural Projects)	-	-	-	34	25
Cost (thousands)				\$1,000	\$2,000
Captioned Films for the Deaf					
New Film Titles Acquired	39	66	92	151	160
Total Film Prints Available	91	254	2,475	3,900	6,000
Average Showing per Month	-	69	259	481	600
Average Total Monthly Audience	-	7,781	25,873	33,450	45,000

Educational Organization and Administration

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To collect and disseminate basic information about the organization and administration of education at all levels, including elementary and secondary schools (State, county, and local school administration), higher education institutions, their facilities, staff needs, and finances; students, their distribution and characteristics; professional educational personnel, requirements for, supply of, and characteristics; problems, trends, and developments. To furnish requested consultative, advisory, and survey services to States, counties, local school systems, institutions, and organizations. To study, investigate and propose solutions for specific problems of nationwide scope. To provide direct services to Federal officials and agencies in connection with problems or programs related to organization and administration of education at all levels.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The Nation's schools, colleges and universities face problems of facilities, finances, and staffing that will continue to increase in magnitude and severity. The shortage of qualified educational personnel continues to be a problem at all educational levels and is becoming increasingly severe in the senior high schools and in colleges and universities. Limited educational opportunities exist in many areas of the country. Economic deprivation has rendered many children disadvantaged for life. Organizational and administrative practices must be improved if our schools and institutions are to keep pace with the Nation's needs.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Functions include interpreting the national interest in education; furnishing essential information which enables States and educational institutions to comprehend the nature and scope of trends in education; engaging in and reporting on surveys and special studies, and providing consultative and other studies. The present program activities are directly related to some of the principal problems: trends in the financing of public education by States and local school districts; special problems resulting from the concentration of low-income groups in urban areas; developments in church-state relations affecting education; trends in negotiations between teacher organizations and boards of education; educational terminology and definitions; school housing; team teaching, ungraded schools, and other developments in the organization and administration of the school. The program activities at the higher education level are in the areas of student and faculty services, business administration, and general organization and administration, with special emphasis

on facilities for higher education in the face of mounting enrollments, recruitment and education of teachers, and financial support. A program has been initiated aimed specifically at problems related to the supply of and demand for educational personnel at all levels.

Additional functions assigned by statute or specifically delegated include an annual inspection of Howard University, advising the Department of Justice on approval of schools which may be attended by foreigners on student visas, advising the Housing and Home Finance Agency on loans for college housing, cooperation with Veterans Administration in certain relations with State approving agencies, preparing and maintaining a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations, processing of requests of Federal agencies for authorization to confer graduate degrees, certifying of American academic credentials of foreign students, making a special study of school attendance and child labor laws, determining the eligibility of institutions for participation in the program of grants for the construction of academic facilities, advising Public Health Service regarding institutional eligibility for participation in the program of grants for the construction of teaching facilities, and publishing directories of higher education and reports of studies on educational organization and administration.

LEGAL
BASIS

See Digest of Legislation.

SOURCE
OF FUNDS

Annual appropriations to the Office of Education.

ADVISORY
GROUPS

Ad hoc groups as required.

Educational Organization and Administration--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION:

R. Orin Cornett

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	15
Educational Personnel Branch	16
Elementary and Secondary Organization and Administration Branch	81
Higher Education Organization and Administration Branch	41
College Housing Loan Program	<u>3</u>
	156

Program Statistics (academic year)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964(est)</u>
Enrollment in Full-Time Public Day Schools					
Elementary	24,349,932	24,603,352	25,263,661	25,816,893	26,100,000
Secondary	<u>11,931,362</u>	<u>12,860,722</u>	<u>13,485,246</u>	<u>14,400,322</u>	<u>14,900,000</u>
Total	36,281,294	37,464,074	38,748,907	40,217,215	41,000,000
Classroom Teachers in Full-Time Public Day Schools					
Elementary	858,249	869,072	886,161	908,536	939,600
Secondary	<u>549,844</u>	<u>591,983</u>	<u>621,391</u>	<u>667,526</u>	<u>685,400</u>
Total	1,408,093	1,461,055	1,507,552	1,576,062	1,625,000

PROGRAM STATISTICS (academic year)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Higher Education Institutions					
Public 2-year	330	334	346	366	381
4-year	255	369	375	377	381
Total Public	585	703	721	743	762
Private 2-year	368	259	247	262	263
4-year	1,058	1,066	1,072	1,095	1,114
Total Private	1,426	1,325	1,319	1,357	1,377
Total Institutions	2,011	2,028	2,040	2,100	2,139
Higher Education Enrollment (opening Fall)					
Public 2-year	356,922	393,553	458,296	520,987	553,302
4-year	1,645,946	1,742,137	1,893,423	2,075,917	2,319,521
Total Public	2,002,868	2,135,690	2,351,719	2,596,904	2,872,823
Private 2-year	54,573	60,064	62,707	71,341	74,504
4-year	1,344,856	1,414,253	1,476,804	1,538,427	1,581,189
Total Private	1,399,429	1,474,317	1,539,511	1,609,768	1,655,693
Total Enrollment	3,402,297	3,610,007	3,891,230	4,206,672	4,528,516
Earned Degrees Conferred					
Bachelor's or first professional	394,889	401,656	420,485	450,592	491,000
Master's or second professional	74,497	78,397	84,889	91,418	95,100
Doctor's	9,829	10,575	11,622	12,822	13,200
Total Degrees	479,215	490,628	516,996	554,832	599,300
Applications for designation as nationally recognized accrediting agency (Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1962 and National Defense Education Act of 1958)	4	2	5	5	3
Certification of Academic Credentials	1,579	847	622	816	922
College Housing Loan Applications reviewed	80	125	82	77	52
Petitions for approval of schools for foreign students (Immigration & Nationality Act of 1952)	45	55	39	60	62
Surveys: Institutions	7	17	1	12	46

Educational Research

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To advance improvements in education by developing ways to test and evaluate results and by demonstrating practical application. To accelerate application of the new knowledge. To identify and stimulate research needed to fill gaps.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The funds available for research in education have been insufficient to guarantee sustained attack on the wide spectrum of problems in education. The problems in theory, practice and personal student characteristics that affect academic achievement, are further compounded in the case of the handicapped, the culturally deprived and similar special groups. The absence of a central listing of research completed has led to a fragmented approach in many areas. Practical application lags far behind health and other fields.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The cooperative research program provides support--for research, surveys, and demonstrations--to State education agencies, colleges and universities. There is no restriction as to the field of education. Research so far has dealt largely with: mental retardation, teacher practices, creativity, finance, curriculum improvement (English, mathematics, science, and the social studies). Another extramural program provides research and experimentation in ways to use television, radio, motion pictures, and related media, for educational purposes; for demonstrations of such use; and for reporting information. The Educational Media program is carried out through grants and contracts with public and nonprofit private agencies, organizations and individuals. A third program provides for the establishment of science clubs for boys and girls throughout the nation. A reorganization, effective May 15, 1964, added staff to this Division from the previous Division of Elementary and Secondary Education; Higher Education and Continuing Education and Cultural Affairs. This reorganization will facilitate a closer relationship between research activities and subject matter specialists.
LEGAL BASIS	Public Law 83-531; title VII, National Defense Education Act of 1958; Public Law 85-875, Science clubs for boys and girls.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriations to the Office of Education.
ADVISORY GROUP	Research Advisory Council; Advisory Committee on New Educational Media; and <u>ad hoc</u> groups as required.

Educational Research--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR: Francis A. J. Ianni

ORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	18
Arts and Humanities Branch	8
Media Research and Dissemination Branch	26
Curriculum and Demonstration Branch	56
Basic Research Branch	19
Educational Research Information Center	<u>6</u>
Total	133

<u>FUNDS: (fiscal year)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
(in thousands)						
<u>Total available</u>	<u>\$6,270</u>	<u>\$8,087</u>	<u>\$9,770</u>	<u>\$12,409</u>	<u>\$17,082</u>	<u>\$21,219</u>
<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>\$6,270</u>	<u>\$8,087</u>	<u>\$9,770</u>	<u>\$12,323</u>	<u>\$16,929</u>	<u>\$21,219</u>

Transfers from

National Science Foundation	-	-	-	36	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	-	50	63	-
Welfare Administration, DHEW	-	-	-	-	30	-
Vocational Rehabilitation Adm., DHEW	-	-	-	-	5	-
National Institutes of Health, DHEW	-	-	-	-	55	-

Funds available for

Grants:

NDEA (VII)	2,689	3,409	2,763	1,553	1,610	1,700
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Contracts:

NDEA (VII)	381	1,321	2,007	3,447	3,390	3,263
Cooperative Research	3,200	3,357	5,000	6,985	11,500	15,840
Special Foreign Currency	-	-	-	338	429	416

PROGRAM STATISTICS

<u>(fiscal year)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
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Cooperative Research

Proposals Received	324	394	438	469	1,129	2,200
Contracts Awarded	83	70	131	142	386	300
Projects Completed	42	48	53	60	100	200

Media Research and Dissemination

Proposals Received	358	294	280	304	298	325
Grants and Contracts Awarded	114	80	70	63	69	75
Projects Completed	25	32	83	56	70	70

Educational Statistics

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To provide more precise, up-to-date data on the status and trends of education. To achieve a coordinated Federal-State-local-institutional system of comparable basic data that serves the purpose both of the agencies and of the Federal Government.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Education is a multibillion dollar enterprise. Assessment of the true state of education calls for information that is current, and capable of meaningful analysis and interpretation. There is an increasing demand for information in connection with planning, research, and the appraisal of our ability to produce manpower for domestic and foreign program as well as to meet national needs.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	A reporting system for basic and derived data on important aspects such as curricula, enrollment, staff and facilities, at all levels of the educational system--publicly and privately supported. Activities that contribute to the system are: the planning and conduct of large-scale data collection and statistical processing operations; the development of technical improvements in machine and related procedures; consultation and technical assistance in data processing; stimulation of the use of new methods for collecting, processing, and analyzing data; surveys on a universe or sampling basis; and the administration of the grant program to State educational agencies for strengthening their statistical services.
LEGAL BASIS	Basic Act of 1867 and other laws (See Digest) authorizing specific programs, including title X of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriations to the Office of Education; funds transferred from the National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense.

Educational Statistics - Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR: Virgil R. Walker (Acting)

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	10	Standards & Processing Branch	56
Studies & Surveys Branch	47	Field Programs Branch	9
		Total	122

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u> (in thousands)	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
<u>Total available</u>	\$2,556	\$3,093	\$3,104	\$3,395	\$3,808
Appropriations	2,443	2,803	2,990	3,331	3,778
Transfer from:					
National Science Foundation	48	72	53	30	30
National Institute of Health	65	3	13	---	---
Department of Defense	---	215	45	34	---
HEW	---	---	3	---	---
<u>Funds available for</u>					
Direct Operations	1,006	1,573	1,404	1,475	1,708
Grants: NDEA Title X	1,550	1,520	1,700	1,920	2,100
Appropriations Obligations	1,300				

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
Statistical Surveys					
Annual	13	14	18	16	18
Biennial	5	4	1	5	6
Less frequent	3	4	3	7	4
Total	21	22	22	28	28
<u>Improvement of State Statistics</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
States and Territories participating in NDEA Title X	45	44	48	49	50

Library Services *

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To advance the education program of the Nation by providing leadership and coordination of the Nation's interest in the extension and improvement of adult education and library services at all levels, including the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act. To collect, analyze, and make available more precise, up-to-date information in these fields--more specifically, on literacy, fundamental and citizenship education, educational programs for the aging, library resources and services.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	A fundamental purpose of education in the United States is to produce well-informed citizens, capable of exercising sound judgment throughout their lives on the complex problems of today's rapidly changing world. The need of education beyond the school years is indicated by the 1960 Census which showed some 8.3 million persons, age 25 and over (more than 8 percent of the total population), had completed less than five years of schooling. School, college and university, public, special, and research libraries--all have to provide improved services to our continually growing population. Public libraries are an indispensable component of education including self-education; yet, an Office of Education study reveals that 18 million persons have no legal access to public library service and 110 million persons have only inadequate service available to them.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Gives special attention to the extension and improvement of informal education programs, including education for aging, community forums and discussion groups, university extension programs, citizenship and literacy education. Collects, analyzes, and disseminates information and data on school, college, State, research, public library and library training resources, services, and promotion of adult education opportunities, including opportunities for the aging. Administers the Library Services and Construction Act (P.L. 88-269) which amended the Library Services Act to provide for the development of library services in urban as well as rural areas; public library construction, and increased authorization.
LEGAL BASIS	Basic Act of 1867, the Library Services and Construction Act, and other laws (See Digest) authorizing specific programs.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual appropriations to the Office of Education.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Advisory Committee on the Library Services Program.

* Formerly Continuing Education and Cultural Affairs. Name changed with reorganization on 6/30/64 which transferred Cultural Affairs Branch to new Division of Educational Research as Arts and Humanities Branch.

LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR: John G. Lorenz

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>				
Office of Director		3				
Adult Education Branch		8				
Library Services Branch		<u>31</u>				
	TOTAL	<u>42</u>				
<hr/>						
FUNDS (fiscal year)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total available Appropriations	\$7,431	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$55,000
	\$7,431	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$55,000
<hr/>						
<u>Funds available for Grants:</u>						
Public Libraries Appropriations	1/7,431	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	--
Obligations		8,231	7,406	7,455		--
<hr/>						
PROGRAM STATISTICS	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<u>Library Services Program</u>						
States Participating	53	52	53	53	54	--
			(in thousands)			
Population receiving new or improved library services (est.) 2/	34,000	36,000	38,000	39,600	42,000	--
Professional librarians added in States 2/	360	402	450	470	490 (Est.)--	
Bookmobiles purchased 2/	250	312	350	370	390 (Est.)--	
Books and other informational materials added 2/	6,000	8,000	10,000	11,800	14,000 (Est.)--	
			(in thousands)			

1/ \$6.1 million in funds were available with the proviso that funds be allotted to the States on the basis of \$7.5 million.

2/ Data shown are cumulative.

BUREAU OF HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES	To make grants and loans to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	Financial assistance is provided for the construction of classrooms, laboratories, libraries and related facilities at undergraduate institutions of higher education and for construction of academic facilities for graduate schools and cooperative graduate centers.
	Construction must result in a substantial expansion of the institution's student enrollment capacity or create urgently needed enrollment capacity in undergraduate institutions; or improve or establish graduate schools and cooperative graduate centers to increase the Nation's supply of critically needed professional personnel.
BUREAU PROGRAMS	Bureau personnel perform administrative procedures for the entire program and perform consultative services with the States, with colleges and universities, and with other appropriate agencies to help the institutions make effective use of Federal funds.

Bureau of Higher Education Facilities--
Statistical Summary (No appropriations FY '64)

Associate Commissioner For Higher Education Facilities: Peter P. Muirhead (Acting)

Organization (June 30, 1964): Task Force of an estimated average of 10 full-time employees since December 1, 1963.

<u>Funds</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1965</u> (in thousands of dollars)
Total Available	<u>\$464,236</u>
1. Grants for construction of facilities	
a. Public Community Colleges and Technical Institutes	50,600
b. Other higher education facilities	179,400
2. Grants for construction of graduate facilities	60,000
3. Construction Loans	169,250
4. Grants for State Administrative Expenses	3,000
5. Technical Services	900
6. Direct Operation	1,086
TOTAL	<u>\$464,236</u>

Bureau of International Education

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To provide information concerning education in other countries of value to educational interests in the United States; to provide advice, service, and leadership in the area of international education, including exchange of teachers, training programs for foreign educators, and recruitment of American educators for overseas assignments; to improve the teaching of modern foreign languages and area studies; and to support national policy and action abroad. To provide information concerning U.S. education to foreign educators and to international organizations.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Education has become an increasingly important part of our national foreign policy in promoting international cooperation and understanding. Among the emerging new nations many countries are seeking United States assistance in developing and improving their education. American educational institutions are rapidly increasing their interest in, and efforts to inform students about, other countries and to improve competence in foreign language and area studies. Therefore, there is great need for more up-to-date and precise information on other nations and educational developments around the world.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Bureau is responsible for studies in comparative education and collects and disseminates information to inform the American public of developments and trends in education abroad; and for the use of specialists in comparative and international education, educational institutions, and governmental and professional agencies. It collects and analyzes data and interprets their significance in terms of American education; provides extensive consultant service to both public and private educational institutions and organizations interested in international aspects of education; assists colleges, universities, and other institutions in the interpretation of foreign student credentials. Technical assistance is provided for United States participation in international meetings involving education. Materials on United States education are prepared for publications issued by international organizations. A demonstration collection of educational materials and textbooks published in the United States and in foreign countries is available for examination by foreign and United States educators.

Courses of study, materials from educational organizations in the United States, and data relating to education in other countries are also collected and maintained for research purposes. (See Special Foreign Currency Program.)

Administrative grants for teachers, instructors, and assistant professors of modern foreign language and area studies to attend summer seminars or engage in study and research abroad in these fields are provided in Section 102(b)(6), the Fulbright-Hays Act.

The Bureau also administers the following programs under agreements with other Federal agencies:

For Department of State and UNESCO: Assists the Agency for International Development in the development and evaluation of educational programs; recruits educators for service in United States Operations Missions and furnishes professional advice and assistance to the AID education staff, both in Washington and in foreign countries. Assists UNESCO in the recruitment of American educational specialists for its overseas educational programs. Plans and administers teacher-exchange and training programs for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and recruits American teachers and school administrators for summer seminars and overseas assignments; and administers programs for teachers and educational leaders brought to this country by the AID; maintains a clearinghouse of information on educational exchanges.

LEGAL
BASIS

See Digest of Legislation.

SOURCE OF
FUNDS

Annual appropriations to the Office of Education; funds transferred from Department of State and other agencies.

ADVISORY
GROUPS

National Advisory Committee for the Exchange of Teachers.
Ad hoc groups from time to time.

Bureau of International Education--Statistical Summary

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: Oliver J. Caldwell
(Acting)

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Associate Commissioner	13
Division of International Studies and Services	36
Division of Technical Assistance and Exchange Programs	92
Other	13
	Total
	154

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>154</u>	
In D.C. Area						
Office of Education	36	35	30	37	43	
Department of State						
CU	41	43	46	50	53	
AID	60	58	59	57	58	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
			(in thousands)			
<u>Total available</u>	<u>\$4,416</u>	<u>\$4,002</u>	<u>\$4,093</u>	<u>\$4,936</u>	<u>\$7,590</u>	<u>\$8,203</u>
Appropriations	<u>317</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>2,071</u>	<u>2,147</u>
Special Foreign Currency						
Appropriations	-	31	-	62	48	71
Obligations	-	24	-	25	21	50
102(b)(6)						
Appropriations					1,500	1,500
Obligations					1,458	1,500
Direct Operations	317	334	391	454	523	576
Transfer from:						
Department of the Army		8	14	7	-	-
Direct operations	-	4	3	3	-	-
Training grants	-	4	11	4	-	-
Department of State-Bureau of International Cultural Affairs	<u>1,418</u>	<u>1,674</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>2,166</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>2,015</u>
Direct operations	<u>309</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>515</u>
Training grants	<u>1,109</u>	<u>1,313</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>1,312</u>	<u>1,500</u>
AID	<u>2,681</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>2,247</u>	<u>3,719</u>	<u>4,041</u>
Direct operations	<u>363</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>541</u>
Training grants	<u>2,318</u>	<u>1,525</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>1,775</u>	<u>3,227</u>	<u>3,500</u>
<u>Funds available for</u>						
Direct operations	989	1,129	1,224	1,349	1,503	1,500
Special Foreign Currency						
Appropriations	-	31	-	62	48	71
Obligations	-	24	-	25	21	50
Training grants	3,427	2,842	2,869	3,525	2,468	2,500

PROGRAM STATISTICS

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
Section 102(b)(6) Fulbright-Hays Act						
One Year Study or Research Grants					25	25
Summer Seminar Grants					139	140
Foreign Specialists in Language and Area Studies					15	15
Programmed by OE						
Teacher Exchanges:						
1-way to foreign country	133	130	148	142	110	120
1-way to U.S.	31	46	71	79	69	70
Interchanges	300	310	280	278	264	260
Seminars	155	139	227	225	232	215
Number of countries	43	41	45	46	44	40
Teacher Development						
Program	491	540	516	478	715	658
Number of countries	67	70	64	64	76	73
Technical Training Program	893	769	796	822	790	850
Number of countries	50	50	55	56	53	55
Secondary and Nonprogram						
Foreign Visitors	448	618	909	2,057	1,666	2,000
Nominated to vacant						
AID positions	82	65	67	7	6	15
Recommended for expected						
AID vacancies	-	65	-	-	-	-
Backstopping requests for AID	102	130	113	78	65	75
Nominated for UNESCO positions	223	260	172	287	300	325
Credentials evaluated	4,437	5,355	6,085	7,326	8,472	9,000

National Defense Education Act,
Program Summary

The Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs administers all programs except: grants for improving statistical services and educational media (in the Bureau of Educational Research and Development); and the survey of Federal programs on higher education (see Program Direction and Services).

Activity	Actual 1963 Program	1964 Program (est.)
<u>Title II, Student Loans:</u>		
(a) Contribution to loan funds	1,536 institutions and 216,930 student borrowers	1,574 institutions and 264,000 student borrowers
(b) Loans to educational institutions	89 institutions	80 institutions
<u>Title III, Science, Mathematics, and Foreign Language Instruction:</u>		
(a) Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling:		
(1) Grants to States	52 States and Possessions and 56,184 approved projects	52 States and Possessions and estimated 60,000 projects completed or in process
(2) Loans to nonprofit private schools	44 loans approved	40 loans approved
(b) Grants to States for supervision and administration	52 States and Possessions	52 States and Possessions
<u>Title IV, National Defense Graduate Fellowships:</u>		
	1,500 fellowships and continuation of 1,500 fellowships awarded in 1961 and 1,500 in 1962	1,500 fellowships and continuation of 1,500 fellowships awarded in 1962 and 1,500 in 1963.

Activity	Actual 1963 Program	1964 Program (est.)
<u>Title V, Guidance, Counseling, and Testing:</u>		
(a) Grants to States	52 States and Possessions 7.6 million tests were administered to secondary school children	52 States and Possessions; additional 8.1 million tests are estimated to be administered to secondary school children
(b) Institutes for counseling personnel	53 short-term institutes, 1,578 trainees; 23 regular session institutes, 682 trainees	39 short-term institutes, 1,170 trainees; 25 regular session institutes, 750 trainees
<u>Title VI, Language Development:</u>		
(a) Language and area centers	55 centers in operation	55 centers in operation
(b) Language fellowships	1,035 fellowships	1,074 fellowships
(c) Research and studies	33 contracts negotiated in 1963	47 contracts
(d) Institutes for language teachers	79 summer institutes, 4,239 trainees; 4 regular session institutes, 97 trainees	82 summer institutes, 4,299 trainees; 3 regular session institutes, 69 trainees
<u>Title VII, Educational Media Research</u>		
	35 research grants and 4 research contracts awarded;	34 research grants and 2 research contracts; 34 dissemination contracts awarded
	44 dissemination contracts awarded	
<u>Title VIII, Grants to States for Area Vocational Programs</u>		
	51 States and Possessions; 184,595 students participated	52 States and Possessions; students participating estimated 210,000
<u>Title X, Grants to States for Statistical Services</u>		
	53 States and Possessions had approved State plans; 48 participated	53 States and Possessions have approved State plans; 49 participating

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1964 (P.L.88-665)

Wilbur J. Cohen and Francis Keppel

The 88th Congress added to the list of its outstanding achievements in the field of education legislation, in passing, in the closing days of the session, the National Defense Education Act Amendments of 1964 (P.L. 88-665).

On October 16, 1964, President Johnson approved the legislation, which extends the Act for three years, through fiscal year 1968, and expands significantly several of the NDEA programs. The new legislation further undergirds the entire structure of American education and increases opportunities for young people to attain the highest level of education of which each is capable.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS

The principal changes made by the amendments are:

- An increase in authorized annual appropriations for student loans under Title II from the present level of \$135 million to \$195 million in 1968, expansion of the loan forgiveness feature, and an increase in the individual loan ceiling for graduate and professional students from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per year;
- Expansion of the Title III Critical Subject Program to include English, reading, history, geography, and civics;
- Expansion of the Title IV Graduate Fellowship Program to a level of 7,500 fellowships by 1967;
- Expansion of the Title V Guidance, Counseling, and Testing program to all elementary grades, public junior colleges and technical institutes, with authorized annual appropriations increased to \$30 million by 1967;
- Expansion of the Title VI Language Development Program by raising the ceiling in authorized annual appropriations from the present \$8 million to \$18 million by 1968;
- Establishment of a new Title XI, Training Institutes, incorporating the old Title VI-B with authorized appropriations of \$32.75 million for each of fiscal years 1965 through 1968.

Mr. Cohen is the Assistant Secretary (for Legislation) and Mr. Keppel is the Commissioner of Education in the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators, November 1964

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON SIGNING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1964 (P.L. 88-665)

The 88th Congress is gone but its good works continue. The measure before me is one of the finest works of this very fine year.

For reasons personal, as well as Presidential, I am pleased and I am proud to be able to sign this measure into law today.

In 1958, I was privileged to be one of the authors of the National Defense Education Act which this legislation extends and expands

When this original legislation was enacted, I said--and I hope you will pardon me if I repeat it today: "History may well record that we saved liberty and saved freedom when we undertook a crash program in the field of education."

"We have not gone far enough fast enough. There must be an awakening not only here in the Congress but throughout this great country of ours. And first things must come first."

Today under your leadership, because of your courage and your counsel, there has been an awakening. We face the challenges and the contests of the world with much greater certainty and sureness than we did six years ago. Our effort in education is succeeding and is moving forward. More than 3,000 young men and women have been trained for college teaching. Five thousand more are already enrolled. Over 600,000 students have been helped to secure a college education under the NDEA Student Loan Programs. Much has been done.

But as I said in '58 to the Congress, "first things must still come first."

We are now losing more than 100,000 school graduates of the highest ability who cannot afford to go to college . . . this just must not continue. The challenge is obvious and we must meet it. Higher costs must not put higher education out of reach.

The Continental Congress was the first to pledge... "That the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Now it's up to us to keep that pledge in our time.

That is the purpose of this legislation that I sign today.



Secretary Celebrezze (left) and other officials observe President Johnson's signing the NDEA Amendments of 1964.

P R O G R A M S
OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART II
Food and Drug Administration

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MISSION AND CHALLENGE

Food and Drug Administration - George P. Larrick, Commissioner

The problems facing the Food and Drug Administration affect the general health and welfare of all American consumers and are becoming increasingly complex. Basically, three factors account for these challenges: the rapid evolution of (1) the Nation's economy, (2) the Nation's technology, and (3) the pattern in which the Nation's population has grown and redistributed itself.

The millions of dollars the food, drug, cosmetic, and household chemical industries have been spending on research every year have literally reshaped the Nation's supplies of these commodities as well as the way they are produced, packaged, and distributed.

New product development in the regulated industries has brought miraculous new chemicals for agriculture, strange new additives for processed foods, life-saving new drugs, and useful chemical household aids. All employ potent substances requiring preventive safeguards to assure that consumer benefits to be gained by all of these advances are not accompanied by public health hazards.

To protect consumers, Congress has changed the controls over these products by legislation calling for revolutionary changes in FDA operations--stepped up basic research, new scientific methodology, revised inspectional techniques--and greatly increased coverage in all areas. To meet its growing responsibilities, the FDA enforcement staff has been increased from 829 for the fiscal year 1955 to 3,928 for the fiscal year 1964.

Food and Drug Administration

- FDA The Food and Drug Administration administers the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and five related laws--the Tea Importation Act, the Import Milk Act, the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act, the Federal Caustic Poison Act, and the Filled Milk Act. In addition, the FDA is assigned important emergency civil defense responsibilities under the Federal Civil Defense Act and Executive Order 11001.
- SCOPE OF The Food and Drug Administration:
ACTIVITIES (a) enforces prohibitions against adulteration and misbranding;
- (b) inspects foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, cosmetics, hazardous substances, and caustic poisons in interstate commerce and while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, and establishments producing or handling them;
- (c) inspects lots of these products offered for importation;
- (d) develops legal actions in the Federal Courts to remove violative products from the market, to restrain their interstate shipment and to punish offenders;
- (e) causes detention, through the Bureau of Customs, of illegal articles offered for importation;
- (f) evaluates the safety and efficacy of new drugs before they are placed on the market;
- (g) evaluates the safety of food additives before permitting their use in or on foods;
- (h) establishes through public procedures safe tolerances for poisonous or deleterious substances (other than pesticide chemicals used in or on raw agricultural commodities) which cannot be avoided under good manufacturing practices;
- (i) establishes reasonable standards of identity, quality, and fill-of-container for foods (fresh and dried fruits and vegetables exempted) to promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers;
- (j) inspects public eating places to insure that consumers are properly notified when they are served oleomargarine;
- (k) conducts investigations to insure that dangerous prescription drugs are sold to the public only on the authorization of licensed practitioners;

- (l) evaluates and requires hazardous substances intended or suitable for household use to bear suitable warning labeling;
- (m) conducts research and methods development necessary to support FDA activities;
- (n) and conducts educational and public information activities to promote voluntary compliance with the law.

The Food and Drug Administration in its certification, inspection, and other service programs:

- (a) conducts the pretesting and certification of batches of antibiotic drugs, insulin, or any derivatives thereof;
- (b) lists color additives which are suitable and safe for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and certifies batches of certain colors;
- (c) maintains supervisory inspection of seafood (shrimp and oyster) packing establishments that voluntarily apply for it;
- (d) and establishes safe tolerances for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities.

FDA, in its emergency preparedness programs, develops plans and conducts training and other activities to promote a state of readiness for inspection of food and drugs under all conditions of a national emergency. In all its enforcement activities, the Food and Drug Administration cooperates with State and local agencies, and pursues a coordinated approach to avoid overlapping of efforts and assure consumer protection.

Digest of Legislation Governing Operations
of the Food and Drug Administration

1. Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (June 25, 1938) (21 USC 301-392)

The basic Federal law prohibits movement in interstate commerce of adulterated and misbranded food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics. Its passage repealed the original legislation, the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

Significant amendments to the Act provided:

- (a) for the registration and periodic inspection of drug manufacturers to assure that manufacturing methods are in conformity with current good manufacturing practices,
- (b) that new drugs be shown to be effective as well as safe,
- (c) for procedures to be followed in the testing of new drugs, including patient consent,

- (d) for summary suspension of new drug applications when there is an imminent hazard to public health;
- (e) for withdrawal of new drugs when their safety or effectiveness is no longer assured;
- (f) that manufacturers must keep records and furnish FDA reports in connection with safety and effectiveness of new drugs and antibiotics;
- (g) for standardization of nonproprietary drug nomenclature;
- (h) for additional labeling and advertising control of prescription drugs;
- (i) that manufacturers make available to physicians, upon written request, all required labeling information for prescription drugs;
- (j) for certification of insulin and of all antibiotics for man and certain antibiotics for animals, except those exempted by the Secretary;
- (k) for the pretesting for safety of food additives prior to their use in or on foods;
- (l) for the establishment of tolerances and the determination of suitability and safety of color additives prior to their use; and
- (m) for the establishment of tolerances for pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural products.

Other significant amendments defined in detail classes of drugs limited to prescription sale, prohibited the use of the prescription legend on other drugs, and further regulated the dispensing of prescription drugs; and regulated the marketing of oleomargarine and its serving in public eating places.

2. Tea Importation Act (March 2, 1897) (21 USC 41-50)

Prohibits the importation of any tea which is inferior in purity, quality, and fitness for consumption to standards established under the authority of the Act.

3. The Filled Milk Act (March 4, 1923) (21 USC 61-64)

Prohibits the substitution of any fat or oil for milk fat in milk or cream with certain exceptions for infant foods.

4. The Import Milk Act (February 15, 1927) (21 USC 141-149)

Prohibits the importation of milk or cream unless the shipper holds a permit from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

5. The Federal Caustic Poison Act (March 4, 1927) (15 USC 401-411)

Regulates the labeling of products containing 12 caustic or corrosive substances packaged in household-size containers. It was repealed by the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act except that it remains in effect with respect to foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

6. The Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (July 12, 1960)
(15 USC 1261-1273)

Regulates labeling of hazardous substances in containers intended or suitable for household use which may cause personal injury or illness.

7. The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (January 12, 1951)
(50 USC APP 2251-2297)

Under Executive Order 11001 (27 F.R. 1534) assigning emergency preparedness functions to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, is delegated responsibility to prepare national emergency plans and develop and direct preparedness programs covering maintenance of purity and safety in the manufacture and distribution of food, drugs, and biologicals. In addition, Executive Order 10346 (17 F.R. 3477) assigns emergency planning responsibilities for maintaining continuity of essential functions concurrently to all Federal departments and agencies.

FDA OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER--The Office of the Commissioner provides overall planning, coordination, and evaluation of agency operations as well as leadership and service for business management activities.

NATIONAL ADVISORY FOOD AND DRUG COUNCIL--Consists of citizens prominent in science, industry, government, labor, law, and consumer activities. Advises the Commissioner of Food and Drugs on national needs and effectiveness of FDA programs and policies.

LEGAL SERVICES (From DHEW Office of General Counsel)--The Division of Food and Drugs (OGC) performs legal services in connection with the administration of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and related Acts.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION--Advises the Commissioner on public relations, press and related matter involving communications with the public. Serves as the focal point for releases of information customarily disseminated through the medium of the press, television, radio, magazines, and various related publications. Under the supervision of the Director of Public Information, FDA, staff members of the Office of Public Information maintain contact with media and with organizations and groups who carry on information and communication activities related to the objectives of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS--Develops and coordinates a program of cooperation between FDA and State and municipal agencies enforcing laws regulating foods, drugs, cosmetics, and related products.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS--Operates FDA emergency preparedness and civil defense program.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PLANNING--Responsible for identifying emergent trends and problem areas in the field of food, drugs, and cosmetics, and provides for future needs or solutions to problems by planning and developing new programs and policies.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR REGULATIONS--Directs and coordinates the regulation-making activities of the Food and Drug Administration, to include procedural regulations, interpretative regulations, exemption regulations, rule-making regulations, and formal and informal regulatory policy statements.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION--Serves as principal adviser to the Commissioner on all phases of management inherent in the operations of FDA.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR SCIENCE RESOURCES--Responsible for development of programs to strengthen the science resources of the FDA. Responsible for developing a science communications program; and for broadening FDA's relations with scientific organizations both in this country and internationally. Responsible for the introduction of new and modern research systems and techniques. Responsible for coordinating research contracts.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR OPERATIONS--Responsible for the overall coordination of FDA day-to-day operations.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE--Responsible for developing medical policy of the Food and Drug Administration with respect to efficacy and safety for man and animals of drugs and devices; establishes medical policy and advises the Commissioner concerning the health effects of toxic substances found in foods, drugs, cosmetics, and household substances; responsible for the coordination and evaluation of New Drug Applications and claims for Investigational Drugs; operates an Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Program; conducts through contracts a program of clinical studies of drugs and devices; responsible for medical aspects of FDA's inspectional and investigational programs and court cases.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION AND VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE--Responsible for voluntary compliance and cooperation among the public, the regulated industries, and the FDA through educational and informational activities.

BUREAU OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE--Responsible for direction and operation of inspection, investigation, sample collection, surveillance, and analytical programs necessary to enforce the FD&C and other Acts, including the operation of district offices and laboratories and resident inspection stations. Responsible for Federal-State cooperative enforcement programs.

BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--Responsible for the conduct of systematic scientific research and studies to support FDA's basic mission, including long-range research to solve consumer protection problems and to develop better analytical methods for use by headquarters and field laboratories. Provides scientific expertise, advice, and consultation to the Bureau of Medicine, the Bureau of Scientific Standards and Evaluation, and other FDA bureaus in connection with food, drug, and cosmetic regulatory matters. Responsible for developing the following scientific disciplines: chemistry, pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, microbiology, physics, genetics, nutrition, biology, physiology, mathematical statistics, zoology, dermatology, dietetics, radiology, botany, entomology, nematology, parasitology, and food, drug, and cosmetic manufacturing technology. Operates appropriate laboratories and testing facilities.

BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS AND EVALUATION--Responsible for the scientific evaluation of pesticide, food additive, and color additive petitions; for the development of regulations for pesticide tolerances and exemptions, food additives, color additives, food standards, and antibiotic and insulin drugs; for administering certification programs for antibiotics, insulin, and color additives; for toxicological evaluation of investigational new drug and new drug applications; for the scientific evaluation of the labeling of hazardous substances; for planning and conducting laboratory investigations to develop scientific facts, methods, and bases of evaluation and other studies pertinent to the standard making, certification, and evaluation functions.

FIELD SERVICE--Through personnel located in 18 Food and Drug Districts and 46 Resident Inspection Stations carries out investigations to discover and prove violations of the Acts administered by FDA. Inspects manufacturing plants for conditions which may lead to violations. Collects and analyzes samples. Recommends the initiation of legal proceedings. Cooperates with State and local authorities. Provides information to members of industry and consumers. Maintains prescribed liaison with designated HEW Regional Offices.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-STATISTICAL SUMMARY

ORGANIZATION (as of June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Commissioner	16
Office of Public Information	9
Office of Federal State Relations	18
Office of Emergency Preparedness	8
Assistant Commissioner for Planning	22
Assistant Commissioner for Science Resources	7
Assistant Commissioner for Operations	3
Assistant Commissioner for Administration	306
Assistant Commissioner for Regulations	15
Bureau of Regulatory Compliance	141
Field District Offices	2150
Consultants	8
Bureau of Medicine	310
Bureau of Scientific Research	457
Bureau of Scientific Standards & Evaluation	369
Bureau of Education & Voluntary Compliance	89
Total	3928

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	<u>FY 1959</u>	<u>FY 1960</u>	<u>FY 1961</u>	
Paid Employment	1,472	1,860	2,248	
In D. C. Area	648	783	979	
Outside D. C. Area	824	1,077	1,269	
	<u>FY 1962</u>	<u>FY 1963</u>	<u>FY 1964</u>	
Paid Employment	2,584	3,485	3,928	
In D. C. Area	1,116	1,503	1,778	
Outside D. C. Area	1,468	1,982	2,150	
FUNDS	<u>FY 1959</u>	<u>FY 1960</u>	<u>FY 1961</u>	
Enforcement Approp.	\$10,917,000	\$13,800,000	\$18,848,000	
From Other Sources	221,270	271,081	206,605	
Certification Fees	1,281,015	1,711,808	1,505,840	
	<u>FY 1962</u>	<u>FY 1963</u>	<u>FY 1964</u>	<u>FY 1965</u>
Enforcement Approp.	\$23,000,000	\$29,064,700	\$35,805,000	\$39,200,000 (est)
From Other Sources	205,632	208,189	201,000	204,000 (est)
Certification Fees	1,737,189	1,889,510	1,587,993	2,337,000 (est)
Buildings	\$ 1,750,000	\$ -----	\$ 4,466,000	\$10,875,000

PROGRAM STATISTICS

	FY 1960	FY 1961	FY 1962	FY 1963	FY 1964
Domestic (Enforcement)					
Factory and Other Inspections	29,519	42,986	48,117	66,803	60,094
Samples Collected	32,788	44,466	62,712	87,729	88,754
Seizures Approved	1,002	1,038	1,273	1,105	1,609
Citations (Hearing Procedures)	1,110	1,524	1,699	1,392	1,596
Prosecutions terminated	237	202	274	290	222
Injunctions granted	13	20	18	30	13
Fines imposed by U. S.					
Courts for Violations	\$154,088	\$138,118	\$280,502	\$261,490	\$148,855
Recalls of Violations	39	54	83	100	119
Articles					
Food removed from market					
By seizure (tons)	8,386	11,015	11,416	41,411	11,251
By voluntary action (tons)	6,900	20,726	4,670	2,272	30,710
Import (Enforcement)					
Samples Collected	13,217	14,502	14,541	15,437	20,502
Lots Detained	4,784	5,077	6,588	7,448	8,292
Pounds Tea Examined	114,174,657	107,020,133	119,551,434	131,733,679	128,314,055
Pounds Tea Rejected	222,736	232,050	164,748	75,842	197,937
<u>Certification and Inspections Services</u>					
Antibiotics					
Batches Tested	16,601	13,619	16,605	17,708	22,700
Batches Not Certified	70	183	215	192	191
Color Additives					
Batches Tested	5,628	5,879	5,835	5,812	6,048
Batches Rejected	40	35	37	41	42
Insulin and Insulin Materials					
Samples Tested	350	343	362	398	320
Samples Not Certified	7	1	5	4	1
New Drug Applications	480	463	693	1,149	2,000
NDA Supplements	2,059	2,668	3,497	3,404	4,904

ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To achieve a maximum degree of compliance with the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Other Acts require FDA:
	To insure that all milk and cream offered for importation into the United States is shipped by holders of valid permits,
	To prevent the substitution of any fat or oil for milk fat in any milk, cream, or skimmed milk, except distinctly proprietary food compounds not readily mistaken in taste for milk or cream or for evaporated, condensed, or powdered milk or cream,
	To insure that the label of any hazardous substance bears suitable warnings and instructions in a container intended or suitable for household use, and
	To insure that all tea imported into the United States is not inferior in purity, quality, and fitness for consumption as compared with standards established under the authority of the Act.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Regulation of foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is not static, but a continuous, expanding, and complex responsibility. There are an estimated 500,000 manufacturers, distributors, and storers of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, and cosmetics plus an additional 375,000 public eating places and 56,000 drugstores. Of the first 500,000 establishments, it is estimated that over 120,000 substantially affect interstate commerce so that their activities must be investigated periodically by establishment inspections and product examinations to insure that commodities marketed are not adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation.
	The 375,000 public eating places are subject to inspection to insure that consumers are properly notified when oleomargarine is served. The 56,000 drugstores (plus an unknown number of other miscellaneous outlets) must be kept under surveillance to prevent the "bootlegging" of drugs which are so dangerous that they are required by law to be sold only upon prescription. The total number of interstate shipments, each of which may constitute a separate violation of the laws enforced, is not known and cannot even be estimated. The annual value at the consumer level of all commodities subject to regulation is estimated at \$117 billion. Estimates are that in excess of 65% of these commodities are a major workload responsibility so that for each of the approximately 825 Food and Drug Inspectors, there are about \$100 million worth of commodities subject to regulation.
	Since 1958, FDA has examined for radioactivity over 19,000 samples of food products from all parts of the United States and many foreign nations. FDA's surveillance program also includes industrial and accidental radiological contamination.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act provides that new drugs must be proven safe and effective before they can be marketed. Approximately 16,750 applications for the marketing of new drugs have been processed since 1938.

FDA received 1,184 food additives petitions for direct and indirect additives since September 6, 1958, the date of enactment. Seven hundred forty-four of these were filed, and 604 regulations were issued.

All tea consumed in the United States is imported; standards have to be kept up-to-date. The main ports of entry are New York, San Francisco, and Boston.

There are over 2,600 manufacturers, repackers, or relabelers of hazardous substances subject to regulation.

The enforcement program under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is limited in scope, and based upon a priority selection according to the seriousness of probable violations in the following order:

- (1) Violations that endanger public health.
- (2) Violations having a hygienic or esthetic significance; e.g., filthy or decomposed foods, or foods produced under insanitary conditions.
- (3) Violations involving economic fraud or cheat.

FDA conducts planned and controlled inspections of factories, storage warehouses, carriers, and (in some phases of the work) retail establishments, and field and laboratory examinations of interstate and import shipments. The level of factory inspections, sample collections, and legal actions is indicated in the statistical summary sheet.

In the promulgation of regulations, the FDA receives assistance from the General Counsel's Office of the Department.

Preventive measures and education are an important part of the FDA enforcement program. These activities are designed: (a) to obtain voluntary compliance by the regulated industries; (b) to reach a higher standard of public health and safety through consumer understanding of the laws administered by FDA; (c) to enlist the cooperation and assistance of scientific groups (universities, foundations, pharmaceutical manufacturers, professional societies, etc.) in establishing standards of potency, labeling, etc.; and (d) to assist State and local enforcement officials by providing: scientific, technical and legal information, training, and close day-to-day contact on current issues.

LEGAL BASIS The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 USC 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 USC 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 USC 141-149); the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (15 USC 1261-1273); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 USC 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 USC 61-64). The Kefauver-Harris Amendments to the FD&C Act, of October 10, 1962 (P.L. 87-781), provide additional legal requirements to assure that drugs are safe and effective.

SOURCE OF FUNDS Annual Congressional appropriations.

ADVISORY GROUPS Board of Tea Examiners, Food Standards Committee, and Public Service Advisory Committee.

CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assure by adequate pretesting and certification the safety and efficacy of antibiotic drugs, the safety and potency of insulin, and the safety of color additives for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics; to provide supervisory inspection to seafood (shrimp and oyster) packers who voluntarily request it; and to establish safe tolerances with respect to residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires the pretesting and certification of all batches of antibiotic drugs and insulin, or any derivatives thereof; the listing and batch for use in foods, drug, and cosmetics; the continuous inspection of seafood (shrimp and oyster) packing establishments upon the voluntary application of seafood packers; the establishment of tolerances with respect to residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural products.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE (1) Antibiotics Certification Services. Chemical tests and biological assays are made of samples submitted by the manufacturers. When established that the samples of a batch meet all standards of safety and efficacy, a certificate is issued and the batch may be marketed.

(2) Insulin Certification Services. Examinations are made of samples of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of insulin, or its derivatives, by chemical, biological, and bacteriological tests and assays to determine their strength, quality, and purity. Certificates are issued for those batches meeting the standards.

(3) Color Additives Certification Services. Certification of color additives consists of chemical and physical tests to establish that they are safe and suitable for use.

(4) Pesticides Tolerances Services. The Pesticide Chemicals Amendment is applicable to economic poisons used in the production, storage, or transportation of raw agricultural commodities to promote an abundant food supply.

To protect the public health, the amendment provides a procedure for deciding maximum levels of residues of pesticide chemicals that may remain on raw agricultural commodities.

(5) Seafood Inspection Services. Continuous supervisory inspection is provided to packers of seafood (shrimp and oysters) upon voluntary application of packers.

For each of the above services the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act provides that fees shall be charged as are necessary to provide, equip, and maintain an adequate service.

LEGAL BASIS	Sections 406, 408, 506, 507, 702a., and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 USC 346, 346a., 356, 357, 372a., and 376). The Kefauver-Harris Amendments to the FD&C Act of October 12, 1962 (P.L. 87-781), require that all antibiotic drugs intended for administration to humans be certified by FDA to assure they are safe and effective before they are released for sale. The Amendments added 30 groups of antibiotic drugs to the 5 groups already certifiable.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Fees for services. The aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certification, inspection, or establishment of tolerances, remain available until expended; advance deposits for which no services are rendered are refunded.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Ad hoc committees selected by the National Academy of Sciences with respect to residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities: Aldrin-Dieldrin Committee and Committee on Chlordane Residue Tolerance.

CIVIL DEFENSE AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMS

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To prepare the Nation to meet the problems bearing upon the safety of food and drugs in a national emergency by: (1) preparing national emergency plans and developing and directing programs covering maintenance of purity and safety in the manufacture and distribution of food, drugs, and biologicals; (2) training of Federal, State, and local food and drug officials and food and drug industry officials concerning the effects of chemical and biological warfare agents and nuclear weapons on food and drugs to enable them to take pre- and post-attack action sufficient to assure safety on an emergency basis; (3) achieving a state of operational readiness for maintaining continuity of FDA essential functions; and (4) conducting scientific research to determine the vulnerability of food and drugs to contamination by biological and chemical warfare agents in the event of overt or covert attack and to develop practical procedures for the decontamination or salvage of contaminated food, drugs, and biologicals.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	In a National emergency, stocks of food and drugs may be rendered unsafe through radiological, biological and chemical warfare weapons effects. Federal, State, and local food and drug officials and food and drug industry officials must be aware of and be prepared to carry out their emergency responsibilities. FDA must take measures to assure the continuation of its essential functions in event of an enemy attack.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Developing National plans covering the responsibilities of Federal, State, and local food and drug officials and food and drug industry officials to ensure safe food, drugs, and biologicals in an emergency. This includes the development of an overall National plan and FDA emergency plans to assure continuation of its essential functions in event of an enemy attack.
	A modest training program, limited by available allocated funds, continues to be an important asset in developing an operational readiness to assure a safe food and drug supply in a National emergency. Based upon available data, there are about 5.7 Federal, State, and local food and drug officials per 100,000 population. Since 1960, FDA has been able to train only 3.2 officials for each 100,000 population.
LEGAL BASIS	The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 USC 301-392); Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law 920, 81st Congress); Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 (72 Stat. 1799); Executive Order 10346 of April 17, 1952, as amended; Executive Order 11001 of February 16, 1962.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Allocation of funds made available to the Department from Congressional appropriations to the Office of Emergency Planning.

PROGR A M S
OF THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PART II
Public Health Service

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Statement by Dr. Luther L. Terry
Surgeon General, Public Health Service

During the past year, the Public Health Service expanded a number of its activities as it continued to respond to the increasing complexity of health problems and social changes.

New legislation enacted during the year gave the Service significant new responsibilities in maintaining the Nation's health and improving health resources.

The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963 authorized the Service to make grants to help build schools of medicine, dentistry, and other health professions, and to administer a program of loans for students at these schools. Planning was begun during the year to implement this new legislation by the start of the 1964-65 academic year.

The passage of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 launched a major new attack on the problems of mental illness and mental retardation. This bill provides for expanded research to determine the causes of retardation, establishes diagnostic treatment clinics, and permits the construction of community centers for the care of the retarded and the mentally ill. Emphasis will be placed on health services at the community level rather than in huge custodial institutions. The research provisions of this measure are being administered by the new National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, while the construction of mental retardation facilities and comprehensive mental health centers is the responsibility of the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities. A new Mental Retardation Branch was also established in the Division of Chronic Diseases to work with the States and communities in establishing effective control programs.

The Clean Air Act of 1963 enabled the Federal Government to expand and increase its activities to control air pollution. The Act authorized the Public Health Service to make grants to State and local governments for air pollution abatement programs. It also authorized accelerated research, technical assistance, and information programs on air pollution. And it gave the Federal Government limited enforcement powers in this field.

The Public Health Service remains the largest supporter of health research in the Nation. Two of the nine National Institutes of Health completed their first full year of work. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development concentrated its research efforts on the total process of human development--from before conception through the prenatal period, infancy, childhood, adolescence, maturity, and old age. The National Institute of General Medical Sciences provided research and training in the sciences basic to medicine, biology, and public health. Advances in the study of leukemia and viral causes of cancer, the artificial replacement of human organs, and the laboratory synthesis of insulin were among the highlights of research accomplishments by the National Institutes of Health and its grantees in the past year.

The community health programs of the Public Health Service continued to work with State and local agencies to improve public health practice and to expand community health services. Under the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961, the Service was supporting 136 projects designed to test and demonstrate improved out-of-hospital health services, particularly for the chronically ill and the aged. The Service is also supporting, under the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962, 61 projects in 34 States to vaccinate children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and polio.

Aedes aegypti eradication projects, in cooperation with the Pan American Health Organization, were initiated as part of a hemisphere-wide effort to eradicate the source of yellow fever. In its first full year, the Migrant Health program funded 54 projects in 26 States, to provide family health services to migrant agricultural workers. A unit in the Bureau of State Services was formed to develop and propose a program of alcoholism activities for the Public Health Service.

Environmental health programs expanded their activities against the hazards of air and water pollution. Public Health Service scientists identified endrin, a pesticide, as the cause of the large-scale fish kills in the lower Mississippi in the fall and winter of 1963-64. Municipalities spent \$424.2 million to build 1,012 new and urgently needed sewage treatment projects during the year. Of this, funds allocated by the Public Health Service amounted to \$149.2 million. Two new laboratories were established--in Alabama and Rhode Island--to study shellfish sanitation measures.

The communications link between the scientist and the practitioner was strengthened by the establishment of the MEDLARS computer system at the National Library of Medicine. This system, combined with an extremely high-speed printing apparatus, is designed to permit the rapid storage, retrieval, and dissemination of scientific information.

In January of 1964, an Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General on Smoking and Health concluded that "cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action." The Public Health Service is developing a wide program of research and education in response to the Committee report. Research on the properties of cigarette smoke and its effect on living tissues is now in progress, and grants have been made to support studies related to public information and education on the hazards of smoking. A National Clearinghouse on Smoking and Health has been established in the Division of Chronic Diseases, and a National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health has been formed by a number of national health and education agencies to develop plans and programs to combat smoking.

Through these activities, and many others, the Public Health Service meets its responsibilities as the Federal agency charged with the protection of the Nation's health.

The Public Health Service

SERVICE RESPONSI- BILITIES	The Public Health Service, under the direction of the Surgeon General, is the Federal agency specifically charged with responsibilities for protecting and improving the health of the people of the Nation. It collaborates with other Federal agencies and with international organizations in world health activities.
	The major functions of the Service are: to conduct and support research in the medical, environmental, and related sciences and in health status, needs, and the resources and requirements for meeting those needs; to provide medical and hospital services to persons authorized to receive care from the Service; to prevent the introduction and spread of disease; to aid in the development of health facilities and services throughout the Nation; to give increased emphasis to more effective communication of scientific knowledge for the prevention and control of disease; to further the application of knowledge for treating chronic disease and related health problems of the aged; and to promote the maintenance of a healthful environment.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	Research activities are associated with all areas of Public Health Service responsibility. They include intramural research; cooperative research with public or private institutions, organizations, and individuals; and research grants to or contracts with such agencies and individuals. Further support for research is provided through grants for the construction of research facilities, research fellowship and training grants and by the work of the National Library of Medicine. Closely related to fundamental laboratory and clinical research activities is the licensing of establishments for the production of biological products. Other activities involving research and related study include the collection, interpretation, and publication of statistical and other factual material concerning the health status and health requirements of the Nation.
	Direct medical care is provided to merchant seamen, Indians, and other beneficiaries designated by act of Congress. For this purpose a system of hospitals, outpatient clinics, offices, and related facilities is maintained. The hospitals also serve as the principal resource for the education of physicians, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, and other health personnel employed throughout the Public Health Service. The Service assists in the establishment of sanitation facilities for Indian communities. It also provides personnel to administer medical care programs for certain other Federal agencies.

Included within the activities to prevent the introduction and spread of disease are the quarantine inspections of persons and conveyances from foreign countries and of airports, piers, and certain imports; assistance to States and municipalities in the prevention and control of diseases which may be transmitted through foods served to the public and also in the control of communicable diseases in epidemic and disaster situations. The Service administers a program to prepare the Nation to meet civilian health needs in the event of national disaster.

To further the development of State and community health facilities and services, the Service administers programs of grants for several purposes: to enable States and communities to maintain comprehensive public health services at adequate levels, to establish improved services, and to cope with urgent national health problems; for the construction of hospital, nursing home, and other health facilities, centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development, and teaching facilities; to support studies and experiments designed to develop methods for improving out-of-hospital health care services; and for the training of professional personnel in certain public health specialties. The Service also provides consultation and technical assistance to States and communities in disease control, the prevention of disability, and the organization and administration of health services.

Through its environmental health programs, the Service provides leadership in recognizing and identifying environmental hazards and in developing control and prevention methods and practices necessary for the protection of the nation from chemical, physical and biological contamination. These programs carry on direct operations and provide financial assistance to State and local agencies, universities and other non-profit organizations and individuals in the public health field. Direct operations include research on the origin, nature, control and prevention of environmental hazards; national surveillance networks to determine trends in these hazards; technical assistance to, and consultation with organizations concerned with environmental problems; training courses and other dissemination of technical and non-technical information. Financial assistance is provided through grants for research, training, program development, and demonstration projects in environmental health and construction of waste treatment facilities.

ORGANIZA-
TION
OF THE
SERVICE

Officers of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and Civil Service employees, together representing some 350 occupations, perform the work of the Service under the direction of a Surgeon General. The President appoints an officer of the Commissioned Corps to a 4-year term as Surgeon General.

Service activities are administered by the Surgeon General through four Bureaus: The Bureau of Medical Services, The Bureau of State Services (Community Health and Environmental Health), The National Institutes of Health, and the Office of the Surgeon General. By law, the National Library of Medicine operates in the Public Health Service, but not within the Bureau structure. The fact sheets that follow describe the operating responsibilities of the Bureaus and the programs they administer.

The Public Health Service Regional Organization provides liaison between the Bureaus and the States in the nine regions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service regional staff perform specific functions in the areas of community health services, environmental health services, health mobilization, health statistics, and mental health services. This staff for a region includes a Regional Health Director, an Associate Regional Health Director for Community Health Services, and an Associate Regional Health Director for Environmental Health.

By Congressional authority, public advisory groups, whose members are highly qualified persons from throughout the country, advise the Surgeon General in certain subject areas.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE--Statistical Summary

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Surgeon General	1,339	National Institutes	
Bureau of Medical Services	13,511	of Health	11,217
Bureau of State Services	8,686	National Library of	
Community health	4,857	Medicine	259
Environmental health	3,829	Total	35,012

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	28,909	31,746	33,804	35,012
In D. C. area	11,515	12,965	13,913	14,605
Outside D. C. area	17,394	18,781	19,891	20,407

(In thousands)

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total available	\$1,061,391	\$1,362,086	\$1,809,979	\$1,738,461	\$1,986,586
Appropriations	1,040,154	1,339,321	1,568,787	1,701,353	1,960,956
Other funds	21,237	22,765	241,192	37,108	25,630
<u>Funds available</u>					
for:					
Direct operations	285,489	378,506	387,093	460,283	477,475
Direct construc-					
tion	26,023	30,569	47,928	22,508	31,978
Grants	749,879	953,010	1,374,958	1,255,670	1,477,133

Digest of Legislation
Governing Operations of the
Public Health Service

Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 201-232, 241-295; amendments are cited in program descriptions under "Legal Basis.")

The Public Health Service Act, approved July 1, 1944 (P.L. 410, 78th Cong.), represented a general consolidation and revision of laws relating to the Service; frequently amended since that time, its seven present titles comprise the following: I--Short Title and Definitions; II--Administration; III--General Powers and Duties of Public Health Service; IV--National Research Institutes; V--Miscellaneous; VI--Construction of Hospitals; VII--Health Research and Training Facilities and Training of Professional Health Personnel.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 466-466k)

This Act, enacted as part of the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1956 (P.L. 660, 84th Cong.), supplants the Water Pollution Control Act enacted in 1948 (P.L. 845, 80th Cong.). It includes provisions for comprehensive programs for water pollution control; interstate cooperation; research, investigation, training; grants for water pollution control programs; grants for construction of treatment works; Advisory Board; enforcement measures against pollution of interstate waters, etc. The 1961 amendments (P.L. 87-88) to the Act vested all functions under the Act in the Secretary and, among other things expanded the enforcement authority, increased the maximum grants for construction of treatment works, and authorized the establishment of field laboratory and research facilities.

Clean Air Act (Code citation not yet available) 77 Stat. 392 et seq.

The Clean Air Act (P.L. 88-206), enacted December 17, 1963, replaces the Act of July 14, 1955, as amended, and provides the foundation for the development of a comprehensive national program for the prevention and control of air pollution. The Act (1) authorizes an expanded national program of research and development in air pollution control; (2) authorizes grants-in-aid to assist local, State and regional air pollution control agencies to initiate, expand or improve their programs; (3) authorizes the Secretary to take action to secure abatement of specific air pollution problems that are endangering the public health and welfare; (4) and authorizes the establishment of an Automotive Vehicle and Fuel Pollution Advisory Committee.

Indian Health--Transfer of Functions and Facilities (42 U.S.C. 2001-2004)

The Act of August 5, 1954 (P.L. 568, 83rd Cong.), effective July 1, 1955, transferred to the Surgeon General--for administration under the direction of the Secretary--all functions, responsibilities, and authority of the Department of the Interior relating to the conservation of the health of Indians; it also provided for the transfer and administration of health facilities.

Construction of Hospitals Serving Indians and Non-Indians (42 U.S.C. 2005-2005f)

The Act of August 16, 1957 (P.L. 85-151) authorizes the use, under prescribed conditions, of appropriations for the construction of Indian health facilities, to pay part of the cost of construction of community health facilities serving both Indians and non-Indians.

Indian Health--Provision of Sanitation Facilities (42 U.S.C. 2004a)

The Act of July 31, 1959 (P.L. 86-121) amends the Act of August 5, 1954 (P.L. 568, 83rd Cong.), and authorizes the Surgeon General: to construct, improve, extend, or otherwise provide and maintain essential sanitation facilities for Indians; to arrange for participation with tribal groups, local authorities, and other public and nonprofit agencies, in the construction costs and in subsequent operation and maintenance of facilities; and to transfer completed facilities to State or local authorities and Indian tribes, or in the case of domestic facilities, to individual Indians.

Major Legislative Changes--1st Session, 88th Congress (1963)

Training of Physicians and Other Professional Health Personnel

The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (P.L. 88-129), enacted September 24, 1963, amends Title VII of the Public Health Service Act to authorize a three year program of matching grants for constructing teaching facilities for training physicians, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists, nurses (limited to collegiate schools of nursing), osteopaths, podiatrists and professional public health personnel. The Act also authorizes a three year program of loans to students of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy.

Construction of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded and Mentally Ill

The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act (P.L. 88-164), enacted October 31, 1963 amends Title VII of the Public Health Service Act to authorize project grants for the construction of facilities for research on mental retardation and vests authority in the Secretary for programs for the construction of (1) public and other nonprofit facilities for the mentally retarded, (2) university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded, and (3) community mental health centers. The Act also extends and strengthens existing programs for training teachers of mentally retarded and deaf children and expands those programs to include teachers of other handicapped children.

Control of Air Pollution

The changes made by the Clean Air Act (P.L. 88-206), enacted December 17, 1963, are described above.

Other Legislation

There are numerous statutes which have some provisions applicable to the Service, but which fall primarily within other legislative areas. Examples are the legislation for employee health services (5 U.S.C. 150) and the provision for medical examination of aliens in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1224); legislation relating to the uniformed services but having reference also to officers in the Commissioned Corps of the Service.

Frequently additional temporary or permanent authority for various programs is derived from the language of current appropriation acts. Also, working agreements whereby work is often performed for other departments, pursuant to Section 601 of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 686) or pursuant to other such statutes, may enlarge the activities of a division or program.

Major Legislative Changes, 2nd Session, 88th Congress (1964)

Construction of Nursing Schools; Training of Professional Nurses

The Nurse Training Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-581), approved September 4, 1964, adds a new Title VIII to the Public Health Service Act which (1) authorizes a 4-year program of construction grants for teaching facilities to expand and improve the training capacity of nursing schools; (2) authorizes a 5-year program of project grants to assist diploma, collegiate and associate degree schools of nursing to meet the additional costs of strengthening, improving and expanding their training programs; (3) authorizes a 5-year program of formula grants to diploma schools of nursing for partial reimbursement of costs of training students of nursing whose attendance may reasonably be attributable to this legislation; (4) continues for 5 more years and expands the existing program of traineeships for advanced training of professional nurses; and (5) establishes a student loan program for students at collegiate, associate degree and diploma schools of nursing.

Construction and Modernization of Hospitals and Other Medical Facilities

The Hospital and Medical Facilities Amendments of 1964, (P.L. 88-443) approved August 18, 1964, extend for 5 years and significantly revise Title VI of the Public Health Service Act, popularly known as the Hill-Burton hospital construction program. The Amendments provide for: (1) a new grant program to assist in areawide planning of health facilities; (2) continuation of the existing grant program for construction of hospitals and other medical facilities; (3) a new grant program for modernization of hospitals and medical facilities; (4) continuation of the long-term, low interest loan program for hospital construction, with the addition of modernization projects to the program; and (5) studies and demonstrations relating to effec-

tive development and uses of hospital facilities, services and resources. For the first time, states are authorized to use part of their allotments for administration of their construction programs.

Training of Professional Public Health Personnel

The Graduate Public Health Training Amendments of 1964, (P.L. 88-497) approved August 27, 1964, amend section 306 of the Public Health Service Act to extend for 5 additional years the existing programs of traineeships for graduate or specialized training in public health for professional health personnel. The Amendments also extend for 4 additional years the authority provided by section 309 to make project grants to strengthen or expand the graduate or specialized public health training programs of schools of public health, nursing and engineering. The project authority is also broadened to make grants available to other public or nonprofit private institutions providing such training.

Division of Health Mobilization

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To prepare the nation to meet the health needs of the civilian population in the event of a national disaster by: (1) Minimizing effects of disaster through emergency medical care measures and preventive health services; (2) maintenance of health in the surviving population; (3) restoring essential community health services.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Problems which might confront a community after a disaster are: a marked disparity between the health and medical resources and the needs for these resources; radiation fallout which causes illness and prohibits immediate rescue and care of casualties; loss of essential health services and facilities; contamination of water and destruction of water and sewage systems; increase in disease vectors; lack of shelter, food, clothing, fuel, and communications; and psychological reactions.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Program activities consist of: preparing the civilian population to meet its health needs when professional medical services are unavailable, assisting States and communities in organizing health personnel and resources so that emergency health survival plans can be implemented effectively, planning a coordinated emergency program for Federal agencies having health or health-related responsibilities, and instituting emergency health plans in Federal agencies.
	Provision of increased community medical capability through the pre-positioning of substantially greater quantities of expendable medical supplies with each 200-bed civil defense emergency hospital; greater emphasis is being placed on natural management and requirements.
LEGAL BASIS	Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 as amended (P.L. 920, 81st Congress), particularly sections 405 and 408; Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 (23 FR 4991); E.O. 10773, 7/1/58 (23 FR 5061) as amended by E.O. 10782, 9/6/58; P.L. 87-141, 8/17/61; E.O. 10902, 1/9/61; Emergency Preparedness Order No. 4, 1/10/61; E.O. 10952, 7/20/61; E.O. 10958, 8/14/61; E.O. 11001, 2/20/62.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	1964 Independent Offices Appropriation Act (P.L. 88-215) - DHEW-PHS-Emergency Health Activities - to remain available until expended.
ADVISORY GROUPS	American Medical Association Committee on Disaster Medical Care; Special Committee on Disaster Medical Services and Health Mobilization of the Association of American State and Territorial Health Officers; Surgeon General's Professional Advisory Committee for Emergency Health Preparedness; Public Health Service Professional Advisory Committee for Health Mobilization; State and Territorial Civil Defense Directors; and committees of other professional organizations with health or health-related responsibilities.

Division of Health Mobilization - Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Mr. Arnold H. Dodge, Acting

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Stockpile Management	43
Regional and State Assignments	65
Training	32
Program Planning and Technical Services	42
	TOTAL
	182

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Paid employment	<u>116</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>182</u>	
In D. C. area	65	66	110	103	106	
Outside D. C. area	51	38	29	78	76	
 FUNDS (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
		(in thousands)				
Total available	\$ 1,003	2,629	37,087	8,422	28,872	10,397
Appropriations			35,433	7,000	27,510	8,875
Other funds	\$ 1,003	2,629	1,654	1,422	1,362	1,522
 <u>Funds available for:</u>						
<u> Direct operations</u>	\$ 1,003	2,629	37,087	8,422	28,872	10,397

National Center for Health Statistics

CENTER RESPONSIBILITY	The National Center for Health Statistics brings together the major components of Public Health Service competence in the measurement of health status of the Nation and the identification of significant associations between characteristics of the population and health related problems.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	The National Center for Health Statistics is the Federal government's general-purpose statistical organization for the collection, compilation and dissemination of vital and health statistics to serve the needs of all segments of the health and related professions. The Center stimulates optimal use of technical and methodological innovations in collecting, processing and analyzing demographic and health statistics and provides a source for technical assistance in these areas. It carries out a program of extramural activities, both national and international, which includes technical assistance to the States and programs of research in foreign countries under the Special International Research Program. Through the Office of Health Statistics Analysis, the Center utilizes vital and health statistics to assess the health status of the public, develops measures and indexes of health, studies problem and disease classification, and acts as secretariat for the U. S. National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.
CENTER PROGRAMS	The Center is organized as follows: Office of the Director; Office of Health Statistics Analysis; Division of Data Processing; Division of Vital Statistics; Division of Health Interview Statistics; Division of Health Examination Statistics, and Division of Health Records Statistics. The Division of Data Processing provides data preparation and computer processing services to the entire Center and provides consultation and technical assistance to other public health programs and to the States. The four substantive divisions are described in detail on the following pages.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 305, 312(a), 313, 314(c), and 315 (42 USC, 241, 242c, 244a, 245, 246c, 247).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Health Statistics, PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	U. S. National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics; Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on the National Health Survey.

National Center for Health Statistics--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Forrest E. Linder, Ph. D.ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>				
Office of the Director 1/					92
Office of Health Statistics Analysis					11
Division of Health Interview Statistics					23
Division of Health Examination Statistics					57
Division of Health Records Statistics					30
Division of Vital Statistics					45
Division of Data Processing					126
	<u>Total</u>				
					384
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid Employment</u>	315	326	363	384	
In D. C. area	293	301	344	354	
Outside D. C. area	22	25	19	30	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
			(in thousands)		<u>1965</u>
<u>Total available</u>	\$4,274	\$4,666	\$5,529	\$6,361	\$6,510
Appropriations	4,028	4,495	5,149	5,963	6,152
Other funds	246	171	380	398	358
<u>Total funds by organizational unit</u>					
Prior to September 1963 reorganization					
Office of the Director	59	97	138	--	
Publications Staff	--	--	166	--	
Office of Health Statistics	22	90	99	--	
Analysis					
Office of Electronic Systems	111	216	496	--	
National Health Survey Division	2,186	2,428	2,769	--	
National Vital Statistics Division	1,896	1,835	1,861	--	
Organization funding after September 1963 reorganization					
Office of the Director				901	869
Office of Health Statistics Analysis				151	174
Division of Health Interview Statistics				1,425	1,439
Division of Health Examination Statistics				1,063	1,057
Division of Health Records Statistics				599	605
Division of Vital Statistics				497	490
Division of Data Processing				1,725	1,876

1/ Includes the immediate Office of the Director, the Office of the Assistant Director, the Office of the Executive Officer, the Office of Information and Publications, and junior professional trainees in rotational assignments.

Division of Health Interview Statistics

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To collect, analyze and publish statistical data on the social and demographic dimensions of morbidity, disability, use of medical services, health expenditures and other health measurements in the noninstitutional population of the United States; to carry on an aggressive program of research in health interview survey methodology; and to assist others in the application of survey methods and in the use of survey results.
EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM	There is an urgent and increasing demand for current information on the health and medical care status of the national population. In recent years, rapid changes have occurred in the patterns of use of physician and specialist services, in hospitalization, in methods of treatment, in financing of health care and in many other factors affecting the health of the people. At the same time, there have been changes in the age distribution of the population, in income and educational levels, in urban-rural patterns, and in other characteristics related to morbidity, disability and receipt of health services. Information on these subjects and their inter-relationships is needed to appraise the levels of health of the people, to assist in program planning, to identify research needs, and to measure the personal and national economic impact of work loss and other disability.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Health Interview Survey carries on a long-range program for development of new health topics; a program of methodological and evaluative research to improve survey techniques; a continuous national sample survey of persons interviewed in their own homes; and a program of analysis, publication and other release of both methodological and substantive survey findings. A wide range of health topics is covered on a continuing basis and, in addition, supplementary surveys are conducted at intervals to obtain additional detailed data on specific health problems. At present, interviews are conducted weekly in a probability sample of about 42,000 households, or 140,000 persons, representative of the non-institutional population of the United States and of a number of geographic and demographic subclassifications of the population. Approximately 15 analytical and methodological reports are produced each year.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, Sec. 305 (42 USC 242c).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Health Statistics, PHS.

Division of Health Interview Statistics--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Philip S. Lawrence, Ph. D.ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	5
Computations Staff	9
Analysis and Reports Branch	5
Survey Methods Branch	4
Total	23

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	23
In D. C. area	23

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	(in thousands)	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total available	\$1,425	\$1,439	
Appropriation	1,425	1,439	

<u>Funds available for:</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Direct operations	1,425	1,439

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Households interviewed	36,580	36,487	36,367	42,731	40,183
Persons in sample of household interviews	118,068	119,547	118,432	139,055	129,801
Number of hospitalizations reported in interviews	14,120	13,550	13,762	18,363	17,770
Number of illness conditions reported in interviews	106,094	112,086	116,562	141,951	136,798
Percent of noninterviews in sample	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.1
Percent of refusals	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.9
Publications in regular NCHS series	11	12	8	10	10

Division of Health Examination Statistics

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To collect, analyze and disseminate data on illness and disability in the United States, focusing on data which is obtained by direct health examinations, laboratory tests and measurements of individuals who are a probability sample of the population studied; and to conduct research on the survey methodology of health examinations.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The Public Health Service has the responsibility to protect and improve the health of Americans. This makes it necessary to have current and reliable information on the prevalence of specific diseases and disabling conditions. Research workers and program administrators in the health field need this information. Certain types of data can be obtained only by sample surveys which entail direct examination. Examples are prevalence data on specifically defined diseases, distributions of the population by such physiological variables as blood pressure or visual acuity, and information on the extent of disease which has not been previously brought to medical attention.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The division conducts a succession of health examination surveys, each directed to a segment of the population and to a set of objectives. These surveys are called "cycles." Simultaneously, the division analyzes and reports results from a completed cycle, conducts examinations and collects data on the succeeding cycle, and plans and carries out methodological research on the third cycle. The surveys use specially designed mobile examination centers and traveling teams of physicians, dentists and other specialized personnel. Data on the prevalence of various chronic diseases in the adult population already has been published, data on the growth and development of children (ages 6 through 11 years) are being collected, and a survey of the 12-through-17-year-old population of the Nation is in the planning and pretesting stages. The Bureau of the Census cooperates in various areas of the work on a contract basis.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, Sec. 305 (42 USC 242c).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Health Statistics, PHS.

Division of Health Examination Statistics--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Arthur J. McDowellORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	12
Sampling and Demographic Branch	2
Data Analysis and Reports Branch	5
Operations Management Branch	9
Field Examination Staff	29
Total	57

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	57
In D. C. area	28
Outside D. C. area	29

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	(in thousands)	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total available		\$1,063	\$1,057
Appropriations		1,063	1,057

<u>Funds available for:</u>		<u>1964</u>
Direct operations		1,063 1,057

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1964</u>
Children age 6 - 11 included in national sample	3,570
Children in sample participating in examination survey	3,425
Locations at which examinations were conducted	19
Miles traveled by mobile examination caravans	8,200
Publications resulting from earlier sample of adult population	4

Division of Health Records Statistics

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To collect, analyze, interpret and publish national and vital health statistics and related data obtained by sample surveys utilizing health and vital records and to administer a continuing program for ascertaining the needs for these data and for developing the most efficient means for producing the data.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	There is an urgent and increasing demand for current information on the number and characteristics of persons suffering from illness, injuries or impairments, and in the use of hospitals, physicians, dentists and other services. Such information is needed for appraising the true state of health of the population, for program planning, for research and for population analysis.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Health Records Statistics Division consists of three types of sample survey activities: (1) the Vital Records Surveys to supplement and amplify the information contained on vital records by collecting information from relatives and from sources such as physicians and hospitals that provided health services; (2) a Hospital Discharge Survey, a continuing survey of short-term hospitals, relying predominately upon abstracting information from existing hospital records for samples of discharge patients, to obtain national and regional statistics on characteristics of patients and diagnoses for which treated as well as for statistics on hospital care, and services, charges and sources of payment; (3) the Institutional Population Surveys, a series of surveys of institutional establishments such as long-term hospitals, nursing homes and homes for the aged, relying in large measures upon abstracting information from existing records for samples of resident patients in order to obtain detailed statistics on various aspects of health care.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, Sec. 305 (42 USC 242c) and Sec. 312(a) and 313 (42 USC 244a, 245); Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (5 USC 133y - 16 note).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Health Statistics, PHS

Division of Health Records Statistics--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Monroe G. Sirken, Ph. D.ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	5
Survey Clerical Staff	10
Vital Records Survey Branch	6
Institutional Population Survey Branch	6
Hospital Discharge Survey Branch	3
Total	<u>30</u>
<hr/>	
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>30</u>
In D. C. area	<u>30</u>
<hr/>	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	(in thousands)
	<u>1964</u> <u>1965</u>
<u>Total available</u>	<u>\$599</u> <u>\$605</u>
Appropriated	554 585
Other funds	45 20
<hr/>	
<u>Funds available for:</u>	
Direct operations	599 605
<hr/>	
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1962</u> <u>1963</u> <u>1964</u> <u>1965</u>
National Mortality Surveys - Number of recent deaths included in sample survey	5,200 ----10,500---- ----12,000----
National Natality Surveys - Number of recent births included in sample survey	4,300 ----8,600----
Master Facility Inventory - Number of places included in list of hospitals and institutional establishments	30,000
Resident Places Surveys Sample of establishments in survey designed to obtain general information about health of residents and facilities in places providing personal care primarily to the aged population	3,350
Sample of establishments in survey designed to obtain more detailed information about establishments-- their facilities, staff qualifica- tions, and residents providing personal care to the aged population	1,200

Division of Vital Statistics

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To collect, analyze and publish the official U. S. vital statistics of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces; to conduct health and social-research studies based on vital records; to coordinate Federal, State and local activities into an effective national vital statistics system; to conduct both fact-finding and methodological research in vital and health statistics on the administrative and legal aspects of vital records as well as on the scientific aspects of health and demography; and to improve vital statistics and their applications through technical assistance and professional training at the Federal, State, local and international levels.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	(1) Since vital statistics data originate from 56 independent jurisdictions, their diverse activities and interests must be coordinated to produce the national vital statistics while continuing to serve State and local program requirements. (2) The need for timely, accurate, clear, factual vital data on a multitude of current problems is rapidly expanding. (3) The increasing uses to which vital data are being put are constantly changing, in health programs, medical research, social welfare, population analysis and economic and political planning at all levels. (4) The rapid development of new or improved statistical tools and techniques, as in survey methods and computer applications, require flexibility of methods and continual staff development and training.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	(1) Regular publication of certain monthly provisional statistics. (2) Comprehensive annual statistics with geographical detail for States and lesser areas. (3) Special research studies, some in cooperation with other agencies within and outside the Public Health Service. (4) Life tables. (5) Special services to consumers of vital statistics data on a reimbursable basis. (6) Informational publications on vital registration. (7) Promulgation of a model vital statistics act. (8) Promulgation of standard vital certificates. (9) Development of complete national marriage and divorce statistics.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 312(a) and 313 (42 USC 244a, 245); Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (5 USC 133y-16 note).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Health Statistics, PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Standing Committee (on joint Federal-State vital and health statistics problems).

Division of Vital Statistics--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Robert D. Grove, Ph. D.ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	10
Registration Methods Branch	11
Mortality Statistics Branch	10
Nativity Statistics Branch	5
Marriage and Divorce Statistics Branch	9
Total	<u>45</u>

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	45
In D. C. area	<u>45</u>

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	(in thousands)	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total available			
Appropriation		\$ 497	\$ 490
Other funds		496	486
		1	4
Funds available for:			
Direct operations		497	490

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (cal. year)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number in US (reg. in thousands)							
Births	4,245	4,258	4,268	4,167	4,098		
Deaths	1,657	1,712	1,702	1,757	1,814		
Fetal deaths, 20 wks. or more	69	68	69	66	NA		
Marriages	1,494	4/	1,523	4/	1,548	1,580	3/ 1,651
Divorces	395	4/	393	4/	414	4/	NA 3/
Number of areas reporting							
births, deaths, fetal deaths	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Notifiable diseases 5/	56	56	56				
Number of registration areas as of							
July 1							
Marriages	36	36	39	39	39	39	39
Divorces	19	19	21	22	22	22	23
Publications released to printer							
Periodical	76	50	38	39	39	39	39
Annual and special studies	93	42	21	21	21	18	18
Procedural instruction manuals	21	29	29	29	21	21	11
Completion of annual reports							
(Months after the data year)							
Vol. I, Natality	18	11	14	12	12	12	12
Vol. II, Mortality	14	16	15	12	12	12	12
Consultative activities							
Conference & technical meeting	39	30	32	23	23	18	18
Surveys of State offices	4	1	1	0	0	2	2
Consult. trips to State offices	19	20	23	14	14	19	19

1/ Includes Alaska for the first time. 2/ Includes Hawaii for the first time.

3/ Provisional. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Transferred to CDC, 1960.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	The Library functions to support the totality of the national effort devoted to medical research, education, and care by both public and private agencies through making published biomedical knowledge more readily available to users. This availability has two aspects: knowledge of the existence of publications, and accessibility to the publications themselves. The Library acts as an ultimate resource for all institutions, groups, and individuals in the United States seeking to locate medical publications. The Library carries out these objectives through intramural and extramural programs.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	The Library's collection policy is global, comprising all publications, of all times, and in all languages. Present holdings total 1,116,935 cataloged pieces: books, journals, theses, pamphlets, prints. It is the largest resource of such materials in the world. Due to the Library's efforts the literature of the medical sciences has been indexed for a longer period and more comprehensively than that of any other scientific field. This indexing function was shifted to a computer base in FY 1964, and the resulting MEDLARS Project constitutes the largest machine information storage and retrieval system yet to be accomplished in any scientific field in any country. Through its Photoduplication Service the Library supports a national network of medical and scientific libraries, making approximately two million pages of photocopy annually on behalf of universities, hospitals, institutions, agencies of Federal, State, and local government throughout the United States and overseas.
	Through the Extramural Program, the utilization of recorded scientific information is facilitated by the support of the publication of monographs, critical reviews, directories, abstracts, and bibliographies, and the translation of biomedical literature important to the national health effort. The management of the published literature, including access and dissemination, is improved through the conduct and support of studies to improve capability for storing, retrieving and disseminating biomedical literature, fostering programs to train librarians and specialists in the communication of recorded medical knowledge, and support of research, as well as training programs, in the history of the life sciences, with special reference to the history of medicine especially as it relates to social, cultural, and scientific advancements.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, Secs. 301, and 371 to 377 <u>[as amended]</u> (42 USC 241; 275 - 280a).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	National Library of Medicine; Scientific Activities Overseas; Buildings and Facilities; Advances and Reimbursements
ADVISORY GROUPS	Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine; Advisory Committee on Scientific Publications

National Library of Medicine--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR: Dr. Martin M. Cummings

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	38	History of Medicine Division	13
Extramural Program	11	Bibliographic Services Division	29
Technical Services Division	60	Reference Services Division	70
Data Processing Division	37	Total	259

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>259</u>
In D. C. area	205	212	216	238	259
Outside D. C. area	10	10	0	0	0
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 est.</u>
		(in thousands)			
<u>Total available</u>	\$1,773	\$4,281	\$3,348	\$4,094	\$4,000
Appropriations	1,738	4,267	3,335	4,084	3,947
Other funds	35	14	13	10	53
<u>Funds available for:</u>					
Direct operations	1,773	4,152	3,348	4,094	3,825
Direct construction					55
Grants		129			120

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Growth of collection	1,049	1,066	1,084	1,098	1,117
Acquired:		(in thousands)			
Books	16	17	11	16	20
Serial pieces	69	70	64	68	71
New serial titles added	1	1	1	1	2
Cataloged (titles)	22	27	17	15	14
Circulated (volumes)	135	153	161	206	214
Photoduplication:					
Orders completed	91	105	108	130	126
Filmed for orders (pages)	2,080	2,137	2,356	2,327	1,967
Filmed for preservation purposes (pages)	892	690	577	903	1,291
Published in <u>Index Medicus</u> (items)	112	130	142	139	133

Bureau of Medical Services

BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES To meet the medical care needs of Public Health Service beneficiaries, and to administer foreign quarantine legislation, International Sanitary Regulations, and the medical aspects of immigration laws.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES Administers medical care programs for Indians and Alaska Natives (380,000), merchant seamen (117,800), active and retired Coast Guard personnel, PHS Commissioned Officers, and officers and crewmen of the Coast and Geodetic Survey (51,000), persons with leprosy, narcotic drug addicts, Federal employees with a job-related, compensable injury or illness, and several other beneficiary groups; furnishes public and preventive health services for Indian communities. Serves as the focal point for administration of PHS responsibilities under the Uniformed Services Dependents' Medical Care Act.

As corollaries to the provision of medical care services, provides training for physicians, dentists, and other health personnel and conducts studies and demonstrations in clinical research, treatment methods, and administrative practices.

The administration of quarantine laws and the medical aspects of foreign immigration includes inspection and vaccination of persons at ports of entry to prevent introduction of communicable diseases; a medical screening program overseas for visa applicants and physical examinations of immigrants at ports of entry; inspections of certain imports; and control programs for rodents and insects.

The Bureau is also responsible for detailing medical personnel to the Bureau of Prisons, Coast Guard, and Bureau of Employees' Compensation, and for the medical care activities of these agencies. The Bureau, in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, recruits, orients, and provides technical guidance to surgical teams assigned to Vietnam. It provides consultative services to Government agencies on the establishment of employee health programs.

BUREAU PROGRAMS The programs of the Bureau are:

Hospital and Medical Care
Indian Health
Foreign Quarantine

The Bureau also has supervisory responsibilities for Freedmen's Hospital.

ADVISORY GROUPS Advisory Committee on Hospitals and Clinics

Bureau of Medical Services--Statistical Summary

CHIEF OF BUREAU: Dr. Leo J. Gehrig

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employee*</u> ^{1/}				
Office of the Chief	47				
Division of Hospitals	6,792				
Division of Indian Health	5,547				
Division of Foreign Quarantine	693				
Federal Prison Service	291				
Details to agencies outside PHS	141				
	Total		13,511		
PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Paid employment ^{1/}	12,955	13,085	13,471	13,668	13,511
In D.C. area	698	511	523	554	527
Outside D.C. area	12,257	12,574	12,948	13,114	12,984
FUNDS (fiscal year)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total available ^{1/}	\$304,607	\$123,987	\$128,871	\$140,999	\$140,615
Appropriations	295,414	113,969	117,629	123,803	127,103
Net transfers, reimbursements and other funds	9,193	10,018	11,242	17,196	13,512
Funds available for:					
Direct operations	104,443	110,298	117,029	122,186	129,830
Payment to Hawaii	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Hospital construction research ^{2/}	1,200	....	....	....	....
Construction of Indian Health facilities	4,787	9,714	8,285	14,698	6,176
Nurse training grants ^{3/}	5,910	....	....	....	....
Hospital construction grants ^{2/}	185,000	....	....	....	....
Dependents' medical care (contract payments)	2,267	2,645	2,357	2,915	3,409
Direct construction					3,459
					471

* Actual paid employment (full and part-time) June 30, 1964.

^{1/} Excludes employees and funds for Freedmen's Hospital.

^{2/} Transferred to Bureau of State Services, November 20, 1960.

^{3/} Transferred to Bureau of State Services, September 1, 1960.

Foreign Quarantine

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To administer foreign quarantine legislation, International Sanitary Regulations, and medical aspects of immigration legislation, thereby preventing the introduction into the United States of quarantinable diseases and other illnesses that pose a significant threat to public health and economy.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The increase in world travel, especially in volume and speed of air transport, has intensified quarantine problems. Medical inspections of arriving aliens continue to increase as a result of expanded tourism, exchange programs, and immigration from nonquota areas or under special law. Examination of visa applicants abroad requires consultation and supervision of local physicians by Public Health Service personnel. Legislation permitting entry of certain afflicted aliens requires assurance of adequate controls at local levels.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Inspection and vaccination programs covering persons and certain imports are carried out at ports of entry to prevent introduction of quarantinable diseases and certain other communicable diseases into the United States. Insect and rodent control programs are conducted on ships and airplanes and in port areas; a ship sanitation program is carried out. Medical examinations are performed for visa applicants abroad, and medical inspections are performed for aliens at ports of entry to exclude those afflicted with mental illness and certain other specified conditions. Headquarters office receives, analyzes, and disseminates data on world-wide communicable disease prevalence and immunization requirements; designates yellow fever vaccination centers; and performs other functions under International Sanitary Regulations. Headquarters and field personnel participate in domestic and international conferences dealing with the control of quarantinable and other dangerous communicable diseases, the facilitation of commerce, and related matters; and assist in drafting international agreements affecting quarantine.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 325, 361-369 (42 USC 252, 264-272); sections 212 (a) and (f), 221 (d), 23 ⁴ of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 USC 1182 (a) and (f), 1201 (d), 1224), and related provisions.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Foreign Quarantine - PHS. In addition, reimbursement from carriers for overtime inspectional services.

Foreign Quarantine -- Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Louis JacobsORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	6	Foreign Operations	3
Administration	19	Epidemiology & Domestic	
Bureau of Medical Service Staff	3	Operations	12
		Field Activities	653
		Total	696 1/

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>704</u>	<u>696</u>	
In D. C. area	43	42	42	42	45	
Outside D. C. area	605	616	670	662	651	
<u>FUNDS</u> (\$000)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 Est.</u>
<u>Total available</u>	<u>\$5,392</u>	<u>\$5,747</u>	<u>\$6,811</u>	<u>\$6,606</u>	<u>\$7,249</u>	<u>\$7,531</u>
Appropriation	4,534	4,949	6,026	5,910	6,554	6,851
Transfers and reimbursements	858	798	785	696	695	650
<u>Funds available for:</u>						
Direct operations	5,392	5,747	6,811	6,606	7,249	7,531
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
<u>Points of coverage</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>408</u>	
U. S.	319	316	380	380	384	
Foreign	23	22	21	23	24	
<u>Alien examinations</u> (000)						
Visa applicants	173.4	185.1	189.2	187.2	170.1	
Entering aliens	2,945.3	3,132.3	3,296.0	3,887.5	4,557.2	
Migratory farm laborers 2/	477.7	338.8	310.2	203.4	189.9	
<u>Quarantine services</u> (000)						
Aircraft inspections	70.4	65.7	65.2	69.0	72.4	
Aircraft treated for insects	17.2	19.3	19.6	17.7	20.3	
Vessel inspections	33.2	32.1	33.0	32.6	35.0	
Inspections of individuals						
Via Mexican border 3/	24,000.0	24,644.0	25,645.0	68,876.7	111,654.3	
Via aircraft	2,165.7	2,417.2	2,728.3	3,111.5	3,725.2	
Via vessels	1,968.0	1,966.6	1,985.3	1,960.2	2,034.2	
Smallpox vaccinations	525.6	564.6	667.0	668.6	747.6	

1/ Includes Farm Labor and temporary employees.

2/ At United States Reception Centers.

3/ Through the first part of FY 1963, includes only Mexican border crossers inspected by PHS. For the remainder of FY 1963 and all of FY 1964, includes all crossers inspected by the four inspectional agencies under the Joint Primary Screening Program. This Program was implemented during the period November 1962 through February 1963.

Hospitals and Medical Care

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To meet the inpatient and outpatient medical care needs of beneficiaries eligible for treatment, and to provide consultative and contract services to Federal Agencies in establishing employee health programs.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Health needs differ sharply among the various beneficiary groups served by this program. Complete health care is provided to certain groups, such as the 117,800 actively employed merchant seamen, the 51,100 active and retired Coast Guard personnel, PHS commissioned officers, and officers and crewmen of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Eligibility of some beneficiaries is based on the presence of a specific illness or condition: leprosy or narcotic drug addiction in the general population and compensable job-related injuries or illnesses of Federal employees. Certain others, such as foreign seamen, beneficiaries of Federal Agencies and dependents of active-duty and retired military personnel may receive care on a reimbursable basis. In addition, approximately 65,300 dependents of uniformed members of the Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey are entitled to medical care.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	To meet the medical and dental care needs of beneficiaries eligible for complete care, a network of 12 general hospitals (with 2,972 constructed beds) and 25 outpatient clinics is operated in the major port cities. Part-time physicians' services are obtained through contract in 191 locations where the volume of required care does not warrant a full-time activity. Non-Federal hospitals under contract are used for emergency situations in locations where there are no PHS hospitals. Leprosy patients are treated at the national leprosarium, a 450-bed hospital in Carville, La.; beds for narcotic drug addicts are available at two psychiatric hospitals with a combined constructed bed capacity of 1,769. Training for physicians, dentists, and other health personnel, and clinical research are conducted at the larger hospitals.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 321-346 (42 USC 248-261); the Dependents' Medical Care Act, approved June 7, 1956 (P.L. 569, 84th Congress): 10 USC 1071-1085; 5 USC 150; P.L. 88-71, approved July 19, 1963.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Hospitals and Medical Care, PHS Reimbursements - From Federal Agencies, foreign shipping operators and others for medical care.

Hospitals and Medical Care - Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. G. P. Ferrazzano
ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Inpatient and Outpatient Care <u>1/</u>	6,627	Coast Guard	99
Federal Employee Health Program	100	Detailed to Other Agencies	20
Outpatient Offices and Designated Physicians	195	Operation of Commissaries	12
		Working Capital Fund <u>2/</u>	50
		Total	6,908

PERSONNEL (As of June 30)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Paid Employment	6,712	6,964	7,060	7,144	6,908	
In D. C. area	269	314	322	341	313	
Outside D. C. area	6,443	6,650	6,738	6,803	6,595	
FUNDS (Fiscal Year)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 Est.
	(In Thousands of Dollars)					
Total available	50,980	54,990	57,107	56,276	59,565	62,032
Appropriation	45,291	49,035	50,334	48,820	51,332	53,338
Reimbursements	5,660	5,955	6,773	7,456	8,243	8,694
Transfer in (Civil Defense)	29	-	-	-	-	-
Funds available for						
Direct operations	49,980	53,790	55,907	55,076	58,365	60,832
Payments to Hawaii	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

PROGRAM STATISTICS

Patient Care Provided	1960 <u>4/</u>	1961 <u>4/</u>	1962 <u>4/</u>	1963	1964
Outpatient visits (000)	1,202	1,207	1,294	1,354	1,385
Inpatient admissions (000)	63.3	64.0	66.7	67.5	68.0
Daily average census	5,267	5,059	5,127	5,008	4,920
General hospitals	2,641	2,543	2,609	2,521	2,478
Tuberculosis hospital <u>5/</u>	157	-	-	-	-
Psychiatric hospitals	1,915	1,907	1,889	1,864	1,813
Leprosarium	281	285	303	308	314
Contract	273	324	326	315	315
General hospitals	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Per diem cost	\$23.48	\$25.95	\$26.48	\$27.81	\$29.65
Days of stay	21.2	20.6	20.2	19.0	18.7

1/ Includes several units previously reported separately.

2/ Excluded from total of 6,908.

3/ Excludes \$2,915,000 Dependents' Medical Care funds now carried in Retired Pay of Commissioned Officers appropriation.

4/ Revised to exclude newborn and patients attended by PHS officers for whom the PHS did not pay the cost of hospitalization.

5/ Closed June 15, 1960.

Indian Health

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To elevate the health of Indian and Alaska Native beneficiaries to the highest possible level; to encourage and assist Indians and Alaska Natives in self-help activities and increased assumption of responsibility for their health affairs; to promote equitable utilization of non-Federal resources for Indians.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Health status is about a generation behind level of population at large. Mortality from infectious diseases is 2 to 7 times greater; infant mortality about twice as high; 3 to 4 times higher in post-neonatal period (28 days - 11 months), mainly from infectious diseases, often associated with substandard environment - crowded poor housing, inadequate sanitary facilities and unsafe water supplies. Communicable diseases among children are high and associated illnesses result in much disability. The geographical, social and cultural isolation of beneficiary groups greatly hamper provision of health services.
PRESENT SCOPE OF PROGRAM	About 337,000 Indians in 23 States, the majority west of the Mississippi, and 43,000 Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska, are potential beneficiaries. Through a system of 50 hospitals, 44 health centers and hundreds of field clinics, comprehensive preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and environmental health services are provided. Included are public health nursing, maternal and child health, dental, nutrition, sanitation, and health education. Additional services are provided through contractual arrangements with 200 community hospitals, 400 private health practitioners, and 19 State and local health departments.
	Training is conducted for practical nurses, dental assistants, sanitation aides, nursing assistants, community workers, health record technicians, food workers and other health workers.
LEGAL BASIS	P.L. 83-568 transferred responsibility for health services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, to the Public Health Service, effective July 1, 1955; P.L. 85-151, August 1957, authorized use of appropriated funds for participation in community hospital construction to serve Indians and non-Indians; P.L. 86-121, July 1959, authorized the PHS to construct, improve, and extend sanitation facilities for Indians.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriations: Indian Health Activities; Construction of Indian Health Facilities; Accelerated Public Works program-facilities construction. Reimbursements mainly from Dept. of the Interior.
ADVISORY	Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Indian Health; Consultant Committee on Nutrition Research and Indian Tribal Councils and their health components.

Indian Health - Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Carruth J. Wagner

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF INDIAN HEALTH (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Hospital Health Services	3,759
Contract Medical Care Services	8
Field Health Services	951
Headquarters Program Direction	147
Area Office Services	374
Total full-time filled positions	5,239
Total part-time	160
<u>Total paid employment</u>	<u>5,399</u>
<u>PERSONNEL (as of June 30)</u>	
Paid Employment - Total	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
In D. C. Area	4,956 5,189 5,416 5,373 5,399
In D. C. Area	141 140 141 148 147
Outside D. C. Area	4,815 5,049 5,275 5,225 5,252
FUNDS (Fiscal Year)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 E
Indian Health Activities	
Total Available	\$46,440 \$51,068 \$53,885 \$57,517 \$60,376 \$62,380
Appropriations	45,700 50,271 53,010 56,836 59,698 61,620
Reimbursements	740 797 875 681 678 760 E
Construction of Indian Health Facilities	
Total Appropriations (excl. AFW)	\$ 4,787 \$ 9,714 \$ 8,285 \$ 9,335 \$ 6,100 \$ 8,335
Hospitals, clinics, qtrs., comm. hosp. const. (PL 85-151)	4,587 7,164 5,285 5,335 1,413 4,285
Sanitation facilities (PL 86-121)	200 2,550 3,000 4,000 4,687 1/ 4,050
Accel. Public Works Construction	- - - - -
	5,363 76 31

1/ Includes \$750,000 appropriated for Alaska Earthquake damage.

Services Provided through PHS Indian Facilities and Contract Facilities

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Hospital Inpatient Services</u>					
Admissions (excl. births*)					
PHS Indian and Contract	76,754	74,313	81,476	87,549	89,934
* Births in DIH Hospitals	8,330	8,436	8,859	9,192	9,458
General patients account for 98% of all hospital admissions, 1964.					
<u>Average Daily Patient Census</u>					
Total (excl. newborn - all types)	3,142	2,975	3,241	3,266	3,211
PHS Indian Hospitals	2,232	2,120	2,334	2,377	2,316
Contract Hospitals	910	855	907	889	895
Tuberculosis inpatient census currently 18% of total, compared to 28% in 1960.					
<u>Outpatient Medical Visits - Total</u>					(in thousands)
Indian hospital clinics	585.1	628.7	673.2	721.7	742.4
Indian health centers & field clinics	394.4	389.1	442.1	549.3	552.0
<u>Dental corrective and preventive services</u>					
provided - DIH and contract	322.8	350.0	355.2	384.6	446.0

Freedmen's Hospital

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	The Hospital's activities embrace four basic objectives: (1) Care of the sick and injured; (2) Training of medical and allied personnel; (3) Cooperation with Public Health agencies in preventing diseases and promoting health; and (4) Aiding in the advancement of medicine through scientific research.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	This 487-bed general medical hospital with specialized facilities for chronic chest diseases is affiliated with the College of Medicine of Howard University. The Hospital's primary interest is to provide the best possible care for the sick. The Hospital serves the community and the nation through its various teaching programs for doctors, nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, administrative personnel, X-ray technicians, dentists, medical social workers, and other auxiliary personnel.
	Public Law 87-262, approved September 21, 1961, authorized the transfer of Freedmen's Hospital to the private ownership and control of Howard University. The purpose of this act was to establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, thereby assisting the University in training medical and allied personnel and in providing hospital service for the community. The effective date of transfer is to be no later than the beginning of the second month after construction of the new hospital facility commences. The initial program planning for the new building has been completed and the University has begun negotiation with an architectural firm.
LEGAL BASIS	13 Stat. 507; 18 Stat. 223; 37 Stat. 172, as amended; 59 Stat. 366, as amended; 33 Stat. 1190, as amended; 32 D. C. Code, Sections 317-319; Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, 5 USC 133 to note; P.L. 87-262.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	The Hospital's programs are financed: (1) By direct appropriation of the Federal Government; (2) By payments from individuals for care as in- or outpatients; and (3) By reimbursements from the District of Columbia and other localities for care of their indigent patients.

Freedmen's Hospital - Statistical Summary

SUPERINTENDENT OF HOSPITAL: Dr. Charles E. Burbridge

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Employees</u>
General Hospital	530	Training	195*
Chronic Disease Hospital	60	Administration	70
Out-Patient Services	67		
Full-Pay Pavilion	72	Total	994

*Includes 167 Student Trainees

PERSONNEL (As of June 30)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Paid Employment	830	870	892	995	994	
FUNDS (Fiscal Year)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 Est.
			(In Thousands)			
<u>Total Available</u>	\$4,818	\$5,388	\$5,913	\$6,184	\$6,648	\$6,926
Appropriations	3,190	3,498	3,736	3,909	3,880	3,873
Reimbursements	1,623	1,889	2,173	2,271	2,764	3,050
Trust Funds	5	1	4	4	4	3
<u>Funds Available for Direct operations</u>	4,818	5,388	5,913	6,184	6,648	6,926

PROGRAM STATISTICS

<u>General Hospital Program</u>	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Admissions	10,650	11,171	11,019	11,161	10,850
Births	3,055	3,379	3,199	3,572	3,538
Pt. Da. (Incl. Newbn.)	109,633	115,806	116,141	118,488	118,575
Daily Av. Pt. Load (Incl. Newbn.)	300	317	318	325	324
<u>Chronic Disease Program</u>					
Admissions	240	259	260	275	321
Pt. Days	19,529	21,003	20,711	17,361	18,779
Daily Av. Pt. Load	53	58	57	48	51
<u>Pavilion 1/</u>					
Admissions				365	1,216
Patient Days				4,208	14,240
Daily Av. Pt. Load				12	39
<u>Outpatient Program</u>					
Emergency Room Visits	37,513	39,923	40,685	44,725	47,395
Clinic Visits	57,901	54,865	55,942	56,192	55,093
<u>Training Program</u>					
Number of Students	158	176	165	150	167

1/ Opened February 1963.

Bureau of State Services - Community Health

BUREAU RESPONSIBILITY	The primary responsibility of Community Health is to stimulate the widespread application of health knowledge. Its mission is to provide leadership, stimulation and support in the coordinated development of preventive, curative, and restorative services for the general population, including manpower, facilities, and methods through which such services are provided. It works with State and local health departments and other official agencies, concerned with health, and a variety of professional and voluntary groups to help define public health problems, to develop effective ways of dealing with them, and to encourage the adoption of improved health practices for the prevention, treatment and control of diseases and the recurrence and progression of chronic diseases and related problems of the aged.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	The Bureau carries out its mission through direct operations and through financial assistance. Direct operations involve a wide range of services to and cooperative arrangements with other organizations. These include studies, experiments and demonstration projects; professional consultation on special health problems; and a variety of services not otherwise available, such as training courses, aid to diagnostic laboratories, and epidemic surveillance. Financial assistance in the form of grants is provided for support of various health programs; for construction of hospitals, other health facilities, and teaching facilities; for research, development, and training activities; and for the conduct of special projects in prevention and control of disease, and for the development and demonstration of new types of health services.
BUREAU PROGRAMS	Advances in knowledge and changing health needs call for shifts in emphasis of community health programs. New or strengthened programs are needed for the control of chronic diseases and care of patients with long-term illness. At the same time, growth of urban and suburban areas and changes in population pattern pose new health challenges relating to the provision of health services in the community.

The Community Health Divisions are:

Accident Prevention
Chronic Diseases
Communicable Disease Center
Community Health Services
Dental Public Health & Resources
Hospital & Medical Facilities
Nursing

Community Health Activities

Bureau of State Services - Statistical Summary

DEPUTY CHIEF OF BUREAU : Dr. Aaron W. Christensen
ACTING ASSOCIATE CHIEF: Dr. Paul Q. Peterson

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	180
<u>Community Health Divisions</u>	
Division of Accident Prevention	151
Division of Chronic Diseases	893
Communicable Disease Center	2,749
Division of Community Health Services	272
Division of Dental Public Health and Resources	251
Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities	234
Division of Nursing	127
	<u>Total</u>
	4,857

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (As of June 30)	<u>1961</u> ^{3/}	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>5,419</u>	<u>3,724</u> ^{1/}	<u>4,381</u> ^{2/}	<u>4,857</u> ^{4/}	
In D. C. area	1,628	1,053 ^{1/}	1,259	1,447	
Outside D. C. area	3,791	2,671	3,122	3,410	
<u>FUNDS</u> (Fiscal year)	<u>1961</u> ^{3/}	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
Total available	\$337,153	\$327,872	\$470,640	\$395,310	\$530,391
Appropriation	331,685	326,207	362,637	386,361	527,251
Other funds	5,468	1,665	108,003	8,949	3,140
<u>Funds Available for</u>					
Direct Operations	57,505	34,489	42,090	55,027	63,808
Grants	232,947	281,383	425,350	339,897	466,338
Direct Construction (Buildings & Facilities)	600	12,000	3,200	386	245

^{1/} Includes 88 positions for Community Health Activities Management Fund.

^{2/} Includes 101 positions for Community Health Activities Management Fund.

^{3/} Includes Environmental Health Activities.

^{4/} Includes 180 positions for Community Health Activities Management Fund.

Division of Accident Prevention

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To minimize deaths and injuries from accidents by developing knowledge required to establish effective programs. This is done by research, epidemiological investigations, and the collection and analysis of data, and by encouraging and assisting State and local agencies in the establishment and conduct of full-time coordinated accident prevention activities.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Accidents are the leading cause of death in ages 1 through 34. In 1962, accidents caused 97,139 deaths. It is estimated that in 1963 there were about 101,000 deaths from accidents. According to the latest available estimates, nearly 52 million persons, or 28 persons per 100 population, are injured annually. Of these persons, over 38 million receive medical care for injuries. Each year injuries cause 2 million persons to be hospitalized. Emergency room visits exceed 10 million. Losses resulting from injury account for 460 million days of restricted activity. It is estimated that prevalence of physical impairments caused by injuries in the non-institutionalized population of the United States is over 10 million.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Epidemiological projects are being carried out in several phases of accident causation, and findings translated into prevention measures. In some areas, prevention programs are being carried out and evaluated both as to results in general and the effect of specific techniques. Accidental injury reporting systems have been established and injuries and deaths are being studied both for the Nation as a whole and for specific areas in cooperation with the National Vital Statistics Division, the National Health Survey Division, and State and local health departments.
	Technical assistance is provided on the establishment and operation of poison control centers, and consultation as well as technical assistance is provided to State and local agencies on the establishment and conduct of accident prevention activities.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 314 (42 USC 241, 246).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Accident Prevention Activities, PHS
ADVISORY GROUPS	Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Accident Prevention

Division of Accident Prevention--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Paul V. JolietORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Chief	22	Poison Control Branch	17
Program Planning & Consultation	10	Recreation Safety	4
Traffic Safety Branch	14	Research Branch	54
Family Safety Branch	10	Regional Office Staff	20
			<u>151</u>

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>151</u>	
In D. C. area	83	99	113	99	
Outside D. C. area	39	73	59	52	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
			(in thousands)		
Total available	\$1,323	\$3,588	\$3,687	\$4,185	\$3,826
Appropriation	1,290	3,554	3,664	4,185	3,825
Other funds	33	34	23	0	1
Funds available for:					
Direct operations	1,323	1,667	1,859	2,110	2,131
Grants	-	1,921	1,828	2,075	1,695

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	(United States; years indicated)				
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
All accidents	90,604	92,080	93,806	92,249	97,139
Motor vehicles	36,981	37,910	38,137	38,091	40,804
Home	22,749	23,020	24,628	23,118	24,184
Other and unspecified	30,874	31,150	31,041	31,040	32,151

Accidental deaths as percent of all deaths by age

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Under one	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
1 - 4	28	28	29	30	31
5 - 14	42	40	41	41	41
15 - 24	52	52	53	53	53
25 - 34	29	29	29	30	30
35 - 44	14	14	14	14	14
45 - 54	6	7	7	7	7
55 and over	3	3	3	3	3

Estimated number of persons injured, United States

	(Numbers in Millions)				
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total	43.0	46.4	47.1	49.8	51.8
While at work	8.3	8.7	7.6	7.2	7.7
Home	18.6	19.0	20.6	21.4	23.5
All other (incl. moving motor vehicle)	16.1	18.8	18.8	21.3	20.6

Division of Chronic Diseases

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	The Division is responsible for planning, conducting, and coordinating comprehensive nationwide programs for preventing the occurrence and progression of chronic, long term illness and related health problems of the aged. The activities of the Division are aimed at encouraging and assisting State and community organizations in the development, operation, and improvement of programs for the prevention of chronic diseases.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Approximately 19 million persons in the non-institutionalized population are limited to some extent in their activities due to chronic disease or impairment. Among 4 million of these who are unable to work, keep house or carry on other major activities, 24 percent named heart conditions as the cause, 16 percent reported arthritis or rheumatism, and 11 percent reported visual impairment. Cancer is diagnosed for the first time in one million persons each year and causes 15 percent of all deaths. Cardiovascular diseases cause more than 900,000 deaths, or more than 50 percent of all deaths each year in the U.S.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The activities of the Division are conducted by the Office of the Division Chief and seven operating programs: Cancer Control, Diabetes and Arthritis, Gerontology, Heart Disease Control, Neurological and Sensory Disease Service, Mental Retardation, and Nursing Homes. In carrying out its responsibilities the Division:
	Develops programs for the application of known, practical measures for the prevention and control of specific diseases that are major causes of disability and dependency;
	Assists States in developing and strengthening community health services needed for persons afflicted with or highly subject to disability and dependency;
	Appraises technical research findings and selects, develops, tests, and applies those holding the most promise for achieving the overall mission of the Division.
	During FY 1963 a Gerontology Branch and Nursing Homes Branch were established. Care and preventive services functions were strengthened by the addition of Associate Division Chiefs with specific responsibilities in each of these areas. In FY 1964 a Mental Retardation Branch was established.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 314c, 314e, 316, 402, 403, 412, (42 USC 241, 243, 246c, 246e, 247a, 282, 283, 287a).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Chronic Diseases and Health of the Aged, PHS
ADVISORY GROUPS	Heart Disease Control Advisory Committee; Advisory Committee to the Cancer Control Program; Advisory Committee on Neurological and Sensory Disease Service Program

Division of Chronic Diseases--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Eugene H. GuthrieORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	99	Cancer Control	115
Associate Chief for Care Services	38	Diabetes and Arthritis	63
Associate Chief for Preventive Services	13	Gerontology	21
Regional Office Staff	93	Heart Disease Control	318
Administrative Services	23	Neurological and Sensory	77
		Mental Retardation	11
		Nursing Homes	22
			<u>893</u>

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	443	676	849	893
In D. C. area	240	357	459	525
Outside D. C. area	173	319	390	368

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
Total available	\$13,680	\$31,795	\$49,221	\$55,997	\$53,929
Appropriation	13,593	31,682	49,137	55,902	53,724
Other funds	87	113	84	95	205

<u>Funds available for:</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Direct operations	5,180	9,362	10,479	14,170	13,118
Grants	8,500	22,433	38,742	41,827	40,811
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Mortality (rate per 100,000)					
Cervical cancer	9.8	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.0
Colon-rectum cancer	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.0	21.9
Lung cancer	18.6	19.4	20.3	21.2	22.2
Diabetes	15.9	15.9	16.7	16.5	16.8
Stroke	110.1	108.5	108.0	105.5	106.3
Coronary	266.3	268.8	275.6	274.6	283.9
All other heart disease	101.6	94.6	93.4	88.0	86.4

Estimated prevalence of chronic disease and conditions

Persons over age 45 with chronic disease and conditions	36,953,000
Total persons with chronic disease and conditions	80,266,000
Arthritis and rheumatism	12,688,000
Cerebrovascular disease	2,000,000
Diabetes	4,000,000
Cancer	830,000
Visual impairments	4,745,000
Mental Retardation	5,400,000
Hearing impairment	7,685,000
Persons receiving personal care in the home	1,128,000
Persons with limitations of activity due to chronic conditions	22,226,000

Communicable Disease Center

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To plan, conduct, coordinate, and evaluate a comprehensive nationwide program in cooperation with the State and local health agencies for the prevention and control of all infectious diseases and of certain other preventable ones.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Communicable diseases and their sequelae annually cause nearly 140,000 deaths. They account for one of every 12 deaths, with a higher ratio in the population under 35 years of age. More than one million cases of communicable diseases have been reported annually for the past five years. Infectious syphilis continues to increase and tuberculosis is increasing slightly in some parts of the country. Effective prevention tools for many infectious diseases, particularly vaccines, are not being fully utilized.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Communicable Disease Center translates findings of basic research into practical application in disease control through: (a) laboratory and field studies for development of improved techniques, materials, and equipment; (b) testing and evaluating preventive public health measures; (c) demonstration, consultation, and educational activities including training and the production and use of audiovisuals; (d) continuous surveillance of communicable disease through epidemiologic investigations; (e) furnishing epidemic and disaster aid to States when requested; (f) assisting in the enforcement of interstate quarantine regulations; (g) provision of diagnostic services and reagents to States; (h) provision of grants to States and local communities for the control of venereal disease, tuberculosis, and to assist them in carrying out intensive community vaccination programs designed to protect their populations, especially preschool children, against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus; and (i) systematic collection and publication of current statistics on notifiable diseases in the States and on deaths in large cities. The Communicable Disease Center provides technical services in the area of communicable disease control and training to WHO as well as to foreign aid agencies of the U. S. Government such as AID and the Peace Corps. The Center is also engaged in cooperative research under P. L. 83-480, as amended.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 314, 317, 361, 363, (42 USC 241, 243, 246, 247b, 264, 266).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriations - Communicable Disease Activities, PHS; Control of Venereal Diseases, PHS; Control of Tuberculosis, PHS; and other PHS appropriations.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Communicable Disease Center Advisory Committee; Association of State and Territorial Public Health Laboratory Directors; Conference of State and Territorial Epidemiologists; National Advisory Serology Council; Public Advisory Committee on Venereal Disease Control; Tuberculosis Control Advisory Committee; Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Influenza; Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis; Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

Communicable Disease Center--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. James L. Goddard

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Executive Office	393	Technology Branch	305
Epidemiology Branch	234	Training Branch	69
Laboratory Branch	446	Tuberculosis Branch	200
Medical Audiovisual Branch	104	Venereal Disease Branch	856
		Aedes Aegypti Branch	142
			2,749
PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1961	1962	1963
Paid employment	1,876	2,036	2,378
In D. C. area	143	97	100
Outside D. C. area	1,733	1,939	2,278
FUNDS (fiscal year)	1961	1962	1963
			(in thousands)
Total available	\$22,767	\$38,787	\$40,091
Appropriations	21,879	37,731	38,687
Other funds	888	1,056	1,404
			1964
			1965
			(Est.)
Funds available for:			
Direct operations	15,767	18,802	15,980
Grants	6,400	7,985	20,911
Buildings and facilities	600	12,000	3,200
PROGRAM STATISTICS	1959	1960	1961
Reported morbidity from selected diseases in the United States:			
Amebiasis	3,508	3,424	2,850
Brucellosis	892	751	636
Diphtheria	934	918	617
Encephalitis, infectious	2,437	2,341	2,248
Hepatitis, infectious and serum	23,574	41,666	72,651
Measles	406,162	441,703	423,919
Meningococcal infections	2,180	2,259	2,232
Meningitis, other and Aseptic	5,638	5,317	5,162
Pertussis (whooping cough)	40,005	14,809	11,468
Poliomyelitis	8,425	3,190	1,312
Salmonellosis	6,606	6,929	8,542
Shigellosis (bac. dysentery)	12,888	12,487	12,571
Strep. Sore Throat & Scarlet Fever	334,715	315,173	338,410
Tetanus	445	368	379
Typhus Fever (Tick borne and flea borne)	250	272	265
Typhoid Fever	859	816	814
Venereal Diseases:			
Syphilis	120,766	122,003	124,658
Gonorrhea	240,158	258,933	264,158
Other venereal diseases	2,459	2,811	2,466
Tuberculosis (new active cases)	57,307	55,494	53,727
			53,788
			54,062

Division of Community Health Services

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To improve community health and medical services through activities that would enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and economy in the organization, administration, and delivery of such services. Specifically, to assist official agencies and private organizations concerned with providing comprehensive health care to all members of their communities; to increase and improve the training of health personnel; and to add to the body of knowledge in the fields of health economics, public health and medical care administration, health communications, and continuing education of health personnel.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Community health and medical services in most parts of the country are organized and administered according to patterns developed in the early part of the present century. Advances in medical science, higher standards of living, population changes, changes in the pattern of disease, and the development of voluntary health insurance have rendered older patterns ineffective and uneconomical. The problem of developing and applying better methods of planning, coordination, and financing of health and medical services exists in most communities.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Develops and provides information on the planning, organization, and financing of community health and medical services, as well as on training resources. Consultation is provided to Federal, State, and local organizations. Research, demonstrations, and evaluations are conducted and supported. Grants are awarded to training institutions and individual trainees. Loans are awarded for students in dental, medical and osteopathic training. Studies are conducted in health economics, public health and medical care administration, metropolitan health problems, alcoholism, and health education of the public. Special programs are administered for the improvement of school health and for health services to domestic agricultural migratory workers and their families.
	In recognition of urgent health problems a redirection of program efforts resulted in establishment of a Health Communications Branch and a Metropolitan Health Section. A law enacted in 1963 authorized a program for the establishment and operation of a student loan fund in public or non-profit schools of medicine, osteopathy and dentistry.* The Division was also assigned responsibility for formulation and development of an alcoholism program.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 306, 309, 310, 311, 314, 316, 740-745, (42 USC 241, 242d, 242g, 242h, 243, 246, 247a, 294). * 1964 amendment included optometry schools
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriations - Community Health Practice and Research, PHS; and other PHS Appropriations.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Committee on Public Health Training; Migrant Health Project Review Committee

Division of Community Health Services--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Burnet M. DavisORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Chief	16
Public Health Administration	32
Research Grants	8
Public Health Training	28
Health Communications	11
Health Economics	26
Medical Care Administration	27
Migrant Health	40
Regional Offices	84
	<u>272</u>

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>272</u>
In D. C. area	136	109	232	181
Outside D. C. area	12	92	117	91
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
			(in thousands)	
<u>Total Available</u>	\$25,318	\$24,596	\$28,450	\$29,714
Appropriation	22,404	24,145	28,404	29,685
Other funds	2,914	451	46	29
<u>Funds available for:</u>				
<u>Direct operations</u>	3,802	2,093	3,167	3,487
Grants	21,430	22,503	25,283	26,227
				8,682
				38,062

Division of Dental Public Health and Resources

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To protect and improve the dental health of the people of the United States by developing methods for preventing, controlling, and treating dental diseases, by encouraging the adoption of proved methods, fostering research, and by providing assistance to State and local dental programs.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	More than 165 million people in the United States either have been victims of or face the almost certain prospect of suffering from one or more dental diseases. Dental disorders are progressively cumulative, and require many hours of professional treatment time. Family expenditures for treatment services total \$2.4 billion annually. The public health problem of dental disease is complicated by the declining proportion of dentists to population, cost of treatment, and inadequate public understanding of oral health problems.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The program of the Division measures the national dental problem, and it develops, improves, and promotes technical procedures, facilities, and methods for preventing and controlling dental diseases. The program, conducted through developmental research activities, provides technical assistance to health departments, professional community groups, and other groups.
<u>Research</u>	<u>Assistance to States</u>
Fluoridation of public and individual water supplies	Problem definition
Defluoridation	Personnel utilization
Dental care needs	Program planning and evaluation
Social attitudes	Technical assistance
Prevalence indices	Training
Preventive and control measures	Evaluation of educational procedures
Auxiliary personnel	Dental services for special groups
Educational methods	Statistical consultative services
Dental manpower	Dental hygiene consultative services
Dental morbidity	
Statistical procedures for dental programs	
Epidemiological investigations	
The Division is initiating cooperative epidemiological and related studies under P.L. 83-480, as amended.	
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 422, (42 USC 241, 243, 288a)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriations - Dental Service Resources, PHS; and other PHS Appropriations.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Dental Research Council; Advisory Committee on Dental Student Training Grants

Division of Dental Public Health and Resources--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Donald J. GalaganORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Executive Direction and Central Service	47
Disease Control Branch	33
Social Studies Branch	17
Health Programs Branch	17
Manpower and Education Branch	70
Dental Health Center	47
Regional Offices	20
	<u>251</u>

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>251</u>	
In D. C. area	114	115	132	135	
Outside D. C. area	77	161	180	116	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
			(in thousands)		
Total available	\$1,979	\$4,450	\$5,663	\$6,259	\$7,194
Appropriation	1,979	4,445	5,663	6,259	7,172
Other funds	0	5	0	0	22
Funds available for:					
Direct operations	1,979	2,318	3,245	3,425	3,621
Grants	0	2,132	2,418	2,834	3,573
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>State Dental Programs</u>					
Expenditures (000)	\$3,318	\$3,574	\$3,939	\$4,250	\$8,700 ^{1/}
State	1,750	2,026	2,350	2,470	6,579
Local	244	245	243	250	344
Grants to States					
Assistance to State (PHS)	207	238	195	235	334
Children's Bureau	1,117	1,065	1,151	1,295	1,417
Other Federal	0	0	0	0	26
Personnel	303	311	314	328	367
Dentists: Full-Time	175 ^{1/}	172 ^{1/}	171 ^{1/}	184	208
Part-Time	46 ^{1/}	52 ^{1/}	54 ^{1/}	56	66
Dental Hygienists	82	87	89	88	93
<u>Dental Resources</u>					
Dentists	103,581 ^{1/}	105,141	106,796	108,000	109,000
Dental Schools	47	47	47	48	48
Dental hygiene schools	34	37	43	47	49
Controlled Water Fluoridation (cumulative totals)					
Communities fluoridating	1,878	2,008	2,317	2,612	2,645
Water supply systems					
fluoridating	1,048	1,152	1,346	1,482	1,511
Pop. on fluoride water (000)	36,199	38,864	43,758	46,678	47,064
<u>Per Capita Expenditures</u>					
for Dental Services	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u> ^{1/}
Actual	\$10.75	\$11.11	\$11.46	\$11.98	\$12.87
Adjusted ^{2/}	10.47	10.61	10.89	11.09	11.58

^{1/} More inclusive reporting of funds for State Dental Health Units is reflected in the increase over 1962 figures.

^{2/} BLS price index for dental care 1957-59 base.

Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities
A. Hill-Burton Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To assist the States in providing adequate hospital and medical facilities through a program of construction or modernization grants or loans; to improve the utilization of health facilities and their services through programs of research and areawide planning.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The need and demand for additional hospital and long-term care beds and for modernization of existing facilities is acute. Progress in alleviating this critical shortage continues slowly due to population increases and obsolescence of existing facilities. Relatively small amounts of funds are devoted to health facility research or areawide planning even though the size of the investment in hospital and health facility physical plants and the cost of hospital care continue to increase.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The construction of hospitals, public health centers, long-term care facilities, diagnostic centers or diagnostic and treatment centers, and rehabilitation facilities involves a planning phase and the actual construction phase. States conduct surveys to determine their needs for health facilities and develop Statewide construction plans. Individual projects are entitled to Federal financial assistance provided they conform with the State plan and have the approval of the State agency administering the program and of the PHS. Federal participation ranges from one-third to two-thirds of the total costs of constructing and equipping health facilities. As of June 30, 1964, a total of 7,372 construction projects had been approved, of which 6,046 were completed and in operation, 1,088 under construction, and 238 in preconstruction stages. Upon completion, these projects will provide 313,762 hospital beds and 2,096 public health centers and other medical facilities.
	Under the Accelerated Public Works program 282 projects involving a total cost of \$301,174,977 and Federal APW funds in the amount of \$112,503,055 had been approved as of June 30, 1964.
	Effective methods of utilizing and coordinating health facility service and resources are developed through an areawide planning program, through a program of research conducted by universities, hospitals, and States and their political subdivisions, and through a program of intramural research.
LEGAL BASIS	Title VI of the PHS Act, as amended (P.L. 88-443). Transfer-Public Works Acceleration, Executive Office of the President.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriations - Hospital Construction Activities, PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Federal Hospital Council; Health Services Research Study Section.
RECENT CHANGES	The Hospital and Medical Facilities Amendments of 1964 (P.L. 88-443) extend the Hill-Burton program through fiscal year 1969. The Hill-Harris amendments also make several important program changes; a new modernization grant program beginning in fiscal year 1966; a new program for areawide planning grants; the combining of separate programs for chronic disease hospitals and nursing homes into a single category of long-term care facilities, and increasing the authorization from \$40 million to \$70 million; and the authorization for States to use 2 percent of allotments (\$50,000 maximum) in administering the State plan.

Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities (Hill-Burton Program)--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Harald M. GraningORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Division Chief	10	Intramural Branch	19
Administrative Branch	37	Research Grants Branch	6
Operations Branch	29	Equipment Planning Branch	8
Architectural & Engineering Branch	23	Regional	78
Program Evaluation & Reports Br.	24		234

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Paid employment	183	187	220	234	
In D. C. area	115	120	145	156	
Outside D. C. area	68	67	75	78	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (Est.)</u>
Total available	\$187,936	\$219,618	\$332,654	\$237,833	\$228,150
Appropriation	187,936	219,617	226,214	231,289	227,899
Transfer	-	1	106,440	6,544	251
Funds available for:			(in thousands)		
Direct operations	1,936	2,189	2,829	2,916	3,207
Grants (Hill-Burton)	186,000	217,429	223,600	228,477	224,768
Accel. Public Works	-	-	106,225	6,440	175
Obligations	189,689	197,136	324,048	226,098	227,960
Direct operations	1,915	2,178	2,775	2,881	3,200
Grants (Hill-Burton)	187,774	194,958	215,460	216,828	224,760
Accel. Public Works	-	-	105,813	6,389	-
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Projects approved during year	574	489	548	583	564
Inpatient beds added to program	20,950	19,686	25,259	24,684	23,328
Hospitals - general	15,207	13,402	18,045	17,490	14,315
- tuberculosis	241	35	67	-	-
- mental	1,008	1,427	1,301	864	1,068
Long-term care facilities	4,494	4,822	5,846	6,330	7,945
Outpatient units added to prog.	203	142	154	173	175
Public health centers	75	42	43	57	50
State health laboratories	-	2	1	2	5
Diagnostic & treatment centers	87	62	67	75	88
Rehabilitation facilities	41	36	43	39	32
Cost of program added (millions)	\$516	\$459	\$596	\$649	\$593
Federal	172	165	201	205	177
State and local	344	294	395	444	416
Active program at end of F.Y.					
Number of projects	1,635	1,600	1,508	1,387	1,326
Capacity - inpatient beds	69,362	70,069	70,956	69,321	66,644
- outpatient units	532	495	444	385	387
Cost (millions)	\$1,665	\$1,696	\$1,702	\$1,741	\$1,764
Federal	484	525	548	549	543
State and local	1,171	1,171	1,154	1,192	1,221

Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities
B. Mental Retardation Construction Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist the States and communities in providing adequate facilities and services for the mentally retarded.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM Mental retardation can be defined as impairment of ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of society. Of the approximately 5.4 million mentally retarded persons in the population, about 4 percent are confined to institutions. Institutional care, facility construction, and special care at home costs relatives, States, and communities more than \$1 billion yearly.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE University-affiliated clinical facility construction applications are administered directly by this Division which cooperates with the Division of Chronic Diseases and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The Federal share of a project may not exceed 75 percent.

The construction of day facilities, diagnostic and evaluation clinics, and residential facilities are aided by formula grants through State agencies. Individual projects are entitled to Federal assistance provided they conform with the State plan and have the approval of the State agency administering the program and of the Public Health Service. Federal participation ranges from one-third to two-thirds of the necessary cost of constructing and equipping retardation facilities.

LEGAL BASIS Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act (42 USC 2661-65, 2671-77, 2691-96).

SOURCE OF FUNDS Appropriations - Hospital Construction Activities, PHS.

ADVISORY GROUPS Federal Hospital Council; National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council.

RECENT CHANGES The legislation was enacted.

Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities (Mental Retardation Construction Program) --
Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Harald M. Graning

ORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
	Mental Retardation	8
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1964</u>	
Paid Employment	8	
In. D. C. area	8	
Outside D. C. area	-	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year) (in thousands)	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
Total Available	\$5,049	\$17,950
Direct Operations	49	450
Grants	5,000 ^{1/}	17,500
<u>Obligations</u>	48	15,945
Direct Operations	48	445
Grants	-	15,500

PROGRAM STATISTICS (as of September 1, 1964)

University-affiliated facilities

Applications received	13
Total Cost (thousands)	\$13,668
Federal Share	9,783

^{1/} Funds are available until expended

Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities
C. Health Professions Construction Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To increase the opportunities for training of physicians, dentists, and other professional health personnel through a grant program to assist in the construction of teaching facilities.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM Since 1950, there has been a decline in the ratio of physicians in private practice to the civilian population. To maintain the 1959 ratios to population in 1975, the number of physicians will have to increase by 50 percent and the number of dentists by 100 percent. It is recognized that additional facilities for training are needed and that many existing schools should be modernized or replaced.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE The "Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963" provides aid to public or other nonprofit schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, nursing and public health to construct needed teaching facilities. An application for assistance from an accredited school is evaluated by consultants in each discipline and reviewed by a special national advisory group. Grants may not exceed 75 percent of costs for schools of public health, two-thirds of costs for new schools or major expansions, and 50 percent of costs for minor expansion, renovation, or replacement of existing facilities.

LEGAL BASIS Title VII Part B of the PHS Act (42 USC 293-293h).

SOURCE OF FUNDS Appropriations-Health Professions Educational Assistance, PHS.

ADVISORY GROUPS National Advisory Council on Education for Health Professions.

RECENT CHANGES The legislation was enacted.

Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities (Health Professions Construction Program)--
Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Dr. Harald M. Graning

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
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<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>39</u>
In D. C. area	39
Outside D. C. area	-

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year) (in thousands)	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
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Total available	\$100,496
Direct operations	496
Grants	100,000
<u>Obligations</u>	<u>100,490</u>
Direct operations	490
Grants	100,000

PROGRAM STATISTICS (as of October 1, 1964)

Applications received

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Federal Share</u> (thousands)
<u>Total</u>	88	<u>\$255,854</u>
Medical	37	181,650
Nursing	25	18,243
Dental	14	38,103
Public Health	4	7,482
Pharmacy	5	3,844
Optometry	2	1,113
Osteopathy	1	5,419

Grants awarded

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Cost</u> (thousands)	<u>Federal Share</u> (thousands)
<u>Total</u>	7	<u>\$34,339</u>	<u>\$16,890</u>
Dental	7	34,339	16,890

Division of Nursing

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To give leadership in nursing practice and research, to increase the number of nurses prepared for leadership positions, and to provide a wide range of technical assistance designed to augment and improve nursing services throughout the Nation.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	A shortage of nurses and nursing service persists as the population increases, more sick people require care at home, and more people use, and demand more, health and medical services. On January 1, 1962, 550,000 professional nurses were employed of which about 117,000 worked only part-time. The Surgeon General's Consultant Group on Nursing report, "Toward Quality in Nursing: Needs and Goals" (PHS Pub. No. 992), highlights the scope and complexity of nursing responsibilities for patient care, supervision of others, and participation in health planning; the needs of nursing education and nursing students for financial aid; and the necessity to step up recruitment. The number of nurses prepared for teaching administration, supervision, and for the clinical specialties has increased but is still short of demands. The total supply of public health nurses, excepting school nurses, rose only at the rate of about 100 a year between 1950 and 1960, despite the population growth and the need for home nursing care programs.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Division continually reviews national nursing needs and develops programs designed to augment and improve nursing services. Appropriate consultation is given to other Federal agencies, to State health agencies and, through them, to local agencies, and to nursing organizations, hospitals, educational institutions and others. The Division administers the program of nursing research grants, research training and fellowships.
RECENT CHANGES	The Nurse Training Act of 1964 establishes a program of financial assistance to schools of professional nursing through construction grants and project grants to improve nurse training, and to students through traineeships for graduate nurses and loans for students of professional nursing. The Division administers the training, formula, and project grant program of the Act, and collaborates with other PHS units in carrying out construction grants and student loan programs.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sections 301, 311, 801, 805, 806, 821, 822 (42 USC 241, 243, 296A, 296e, 296f, 2972, 2976).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriations - Nursing Services and Resources, PHS; and other PHS Appropriations
ADVISORY GROUPS	Nursing Research Study Section, Review Committee on Construction of Collegiate Nursing Education Facilities, Nurse Scientists Graduate Training Committee, National Advisory Council on Nurse Training.

Division of Nursing--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Miss Jessie M. Scott

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>		
Office of the Chief	32	Research & Resources Branch	14		
Public Health Nursing Branch	9	Training Grants Branch	20		
Statistics & Analysis Branch	14	Research Grants Branch	9		
Nursing Research Field Center	5	Regional Office	24		
			127		
PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1961	1962	1963		
Paid Employment	77	91	101		
In D. C. area	65	68	78		
Outside D. C. area (W.A.E.)	12	23	23		
FUNDS (fiscal year)	1961	1962	1963		
Total available	7,281	9,453	10,874		
Appropriations	7,276	9,447	10,868		
Other funds	5	6	6		
			(in thousands)		
			1964		
			11,256		
			18,420		
			18,414		
			6		
Funds available for:			1965 (Est.)		
Direct Operations	756	993	1,146		
Grants	6,525	8,460	9,728		
			9,955		
			16,679		
PROGRAM STATISTICS			(Funds in thousands)		
Nursing Research Grants					
Extramural Research	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Project approved	37	58	50	62	62
Total Awards	976	1,208	1,450	1,800	1,999
Nursing Research Fellowships	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Full-time No. awarded	16	46	63	62	63
Amount	70	210	311	276	313
Part-time No. awarded	36	36	24	-	-
Amount	23	23	16	-	-

Professional Nurse Traineeship Program, Fiscal Year 1963

Traineeships for long-term academic study

Awards were made to 98 participating schools to provide traineeship aid to graduate nurses. Approximately 2,137 nurses received traineeship aid during this year.

Traineeships for short-term training courses

Sixty-nine grants were awarded to sponsoring agencies for traineeships to approximately 5,000 nurses enrolled in 115 courses.

Bureau of State Services - Environmental Health

BUREAU RESPONSI- BILITIES	Our rapidly changing technology is profoundly affecting our environment, exerting new impacts on public health. The Bureau is concerned with protecting the nation from chemical, physical, and biological contamination introduced daily into our lives. It provides leadership in recognizing and identifying environmental hazards and in developing control and prevention methods and practices which are applied by State and local health agencies, industry, labor, and other groups.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	The Environmental Health programs carry on direct operations and provide financial assistance to State and local agencies, universities and other non-profit organizations and individuals in the public health field. Direct operations include in-house and contracted research on the origin, nature, control and prevention of environmental hazards; national and regional surveillance networks to determine trends in these hazards; technical assistance to, and consultation with organizations concerned with environmental problems; training courses and other dissemination of technical and non-technical information. Financial assistance is provided through grants for research, training, program development, and demonstration projects in environmental health and construction of waste treatment facilities.
BUREAU PROGRAMS	The challenge of Environmental Health requires a comprehensive approach to the effect of the total environment on human life. This is especially true in light of today's rapid growth in population, urbanization, and industrialization. Research and development activities are focused at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, which also provides other technical services under Bureau management. The current Environmental Health programs are:

Air Pollution
Arctic Health Research Center
Environmental Engineering and Food Protection
Environmental Health Sciences
Occupational Health
Radiological Health
Water Supply and Pollution Control

Bureau of State Services - Environmental Health - Statistical Summary

CHIEF OF BUREAU: Dr. Robert J. Anderson
DEPUTY CHIEF Harry G. Hanson

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	146
Arctic Health Research Center	62
Environmental Health Sciences	27
Sanitary Engineering Center	236

Environmental Health Divisions

Division of Air Pollution	427
Division of Environmental Engineering & Food Protection	353
Division of Occupational Health	220
Division of Radiological Health	960
Division of Water Supply & Pollution Control	<u>1,398</u>
Total	3,829

<u>PERSONNEL (As of June 30)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	4,452	5,419	3,014	3,522	3,829		
In D. C. area	1,346	1,628	846	982	1,076		
Outside D. C. area	3,106	3,791	2,168	2,540	2,753		

<u>FUNDS (fiscal year)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965(Est)</u>
Total available	\$119,487	\$337,153	\$134,931	\$274,171	\$185,141	\$201,072		
Appropriation	114,756	331,685	133,154	165,601	176,679	196,947		
Other funds	4,731	5,468	1,777	108,570	8,462	4,125		
<u>Funds Available for</u>					(In thousands)			
Direct Operations	38,998	57,505	32,370	42,194	48,409	58,902		
Grants to States	29,345	33,400	4,800	6,500	7,000	11,680		
Other grants	6,144	13,547	13,946	19,022	26,932	32,716		
Hospital Construction								
Grants 2/	--	186,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Treatment Construction								
Grants	45,000	46,101	80,645	196,225	95,960	90,000		
Buildings and Facilities	--	600	1,600	10,200	6,819	7,774		
Environmental Engineering and Food Protection	--	--	1,570	30	21	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Includes Community Health Activities

2/ Transferred from Bureau of Medical Services to Community Health Activities November 20, 1964.

Division of Air Pollution

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To protect the Nation's air resources; to initiate and accelerate a national research and development program to achieve the prevention and control of air pollution; and to encourage and assist the development and operation of local, State, and regional air pollution control programs.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Air pollutants are gases and mixtures of gases and particles in the atmosphere which interfere with man's health, safety, or comfort, or with the full enjoyment of his property. Their presence is related to growing population, urbanization, and industrialization. Investigations thus far indicate that irritant air pollution aggravates, increases the incidence of, or contributes as a cause to acute respiratory infections, acute and chronic bronchitis, chronic constrictive pulmonary disease, bronchial asthma, and lung cancer as well as causing eye, throat, and nasal irritation. Air pollution costs billions of dollars annually, due to soiling, corrosion, and damage to vegetation and livestock.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Research emphasizes: effects on health, agriculture, and materials; identification of specific pollutants; the role of meteorology; and methods for effective abatement. The program involves direct intramural research and support of research in other Federal agencies, States, communities, universities, and private research organizations. It provides technical assistance to State and local agencies. It gathers and disseminates information; sponsors training grants to institutions and graduate-level trainees; and offers training courses.
LEGAL BASIS	Clean Air Act (P.L. 88-206) 42 USC 1857-1857g, amending P.L. 88-159 as amended by P.L. 86-365 and P.L. 87-761.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Air Pollution, PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Committee on Community Air Pollution; Inter-departmental Committee on Community Air Pollution.
RECENT CHANGES	On December 17, 1963, the Clean Air Act was passed. The Act, which will be implemented in fiscal year 1965, provides Federal authority (1) for an expanded national program of research and development in air pollution control; (2) to award grants-in-aid to help local, State, and regional air pollution control agencies to initiate, expand, or improve their programs; (3) to initiate proceedings to secure abatement air pollution under specific procedures outlined in the Act; and (4) to establish an Automotive Vehicle and Fuel Pollution Advisory Committee

Air Pollution--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Vernon G. MacKenzie

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	82	Field Studies	56
Laboratory of Engineering and Physical Sciences	142	Technical Assistance	40
Laboratory of Medical and Biological Sciences	70	Training	25
		Research and training grants	<u>12</u>
		Total	<u>427</u>
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Paid employment	268	298	380
In D. C. area	63	89	92
Outside D. C. area	205	209	288
FUNDS (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
			(in thousands)
Total available	\$3,934	\$5,129	\$8,284
Appropriations	3,921	5,112	8,266
Other funds	13	17	18
Funds available for:	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Direct operations	3,360	4,566	6,227
Grants	574	563	2,057
PROGRAM STATISTICS	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
(fiscal year)			
Operation of Air Sampling Network			
Cities participating	114	135	144
Non-urban sites	47	37	35
States having legislation	28	29	32
Employment in State agencies:			
Full time	120	174	226
Part time	104	209	216
Grants for University curricula	10	10	8
Graduate traineeships awarded	6	5	6
Attendees at PHS training programs			
Federal agencies	52	66	81
State and local agencies	146	327	418
University	13	124	51
Industry	120	223	337
Other	61	63	99
Total	392	803	986
Research grants: funded	67	66	71
Amount Awarded (in thousands)	1,314	1,450	1,722
			1,944
			2,925
			<u>3,851</u>

Arctic Health Research Center

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To demonstrate the bases on which life can be healthfully and effectively carried on in northern polar regions through study of special problems related to the environment in Alaska.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The health problems of Alaska are typically those of a frontier area, characterized by the geographical and social isolation of its population. In far northern regions, these health problems are intensified by climatic factors (principally the prolonged low temperatures, and permafrost) and by the transitional status of the native population, many of whom subsist in a submarginal or hunters' economy. Thorough knowledge of the effect of these factors in relation to problems of health and sanitation is basic to the development of practical solutions and to the adaptation of methods and services adequate to the needs of those living and working in arctic and subarctic regions.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Studies conducted by the AHRC relate to such problems as: water supplies; sewage and waste disposal; stream and shellfish sanitation; nutrition; the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of illness in arctic and subarctic area; animal-borne diseases transmissible to man; the physiological processes involved in adjustment to living in arctic and subarctic environment and applications of physiological knowledge; the probable occurrence of arthropod-borne viruses and identification of their vectors; and social and anthropological factors significant to health programs. In conjunction with other units of the PHS, the AHRC carries on special studies, such as the trial study of chemoprophylaxis for tuberculosis in native villages, and the design and testing of experimental housing for low temperature areas. The AHRC maintains close liaison with the Alaska Department of Health, and Welfare in order to keep abreast of current health conditions and problems needing special study.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly sections 301, 311, 361 (42 USC 241, 243, 264).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation-Environmental Health Sciences, PHS.
ADVISORY GROUP	Arctic Health Research Center Advisory Committee.

Arctic Health Research Center--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. A. B. Colyar, Director

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Entomology Section	1	Nutrition & Met. Dis. Sec.	7
Environmental San. Section	19	Physiology Section	0
Epidemiology Section	21	Zoonotic Disease Section	14

PERSONNEL (As of June 30)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	49	48	59	62	62
Outside D. C. area	49	48	59	62	62

<u>FUNDS (Fiscal year)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965(Est.)</u>
Total available	\$554	\$580	\$754	\$816	\$1,360	\$4,623
Appropriation	487	510	682	757	1,345	4,573
Other funds	67	70	72	59	15	50
Funds available for:						
Direct operations	554	580	754	816	860	833
Direct construction	...	...	...	...	500	3,790

PROGRAM STATISTICS (Alaska)

Total population	-	-	242.0	246.6
Civilian population (000)	192.0	204.0	209.0	213.6
Birth rate (per 1000 pop.)	33.2	32.3	31.7	31.1
Death rate (per 1000 pop.)	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
Infant mortality (per 1000 registered births)	40.7	36.6	34.3	32.0

Division of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To improve and protect public health through environmental measures relating to milk and food, shellfish, public and private water supply, shelter, solid waste disposal, community sanitation, community environmental planning and development, and control of environmental sanitation on interstate carriers - airlines, railroads, buses and vessels.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Problems in environmental health have become more dynamic and difficult to manage because of increasingly rapid technological changes and metropolitan area expansion. One of the major public health problems today is assuring that milk, shellfish and foods are free of disease producing organisms and other contaminants. To safeguard the health of one and a half million travelers on interstate carriers each day requires supervision of the construction, maintenance, and operation of some 5,000 conveyances and the approval and certification of 4,100 sources and suppliers of water, milk and food. The annual installation of approximately 300,000 individual sewage disposal systems in suburban and rural areas creates both community and personal health problems. Refuse disposal facilities are inadequate in 90 percent of the 9,000 communities with populations over 1,000.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Division assists States and local agencies in maintaining and improving the community environment through prevention and control of conditions harmful to public health. These activities include planning, conducting, and coordinating national programs in environmental engineering, including milk, food, and shellfish sanitation, interstate carrier sanitation, general community sanitation, public and private water supply, and environmental health planning in metropolitan areas; conducting research, investigations, demonstrations, and training; administering a research grants program; providing consultation and technical services to other Federal, interstate, State and local agencies, and to private industries and organizations; developing program guides, model codes, ordinances, and standards.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 314, 361 (42 USC 241, 243, 246, 264).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Milk, Food, Interstate and Community Sanitation, PHS
ADVISORY GROUPS	Advisory Committee on Revision of Drinking Water Standards; Joint Committee on Railroad and Airline Sanitation, Joint Committee on Rural Sanitation; Technical Committee on Plumbing Standards; Inter-agency Committee on Sewage and Waste Disposal from Vessels, other PHS program advisory groups.

Division of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection--Statistical Summary

DIVISION CHIEF: Wesley E. Gilbertson

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	45	Interstate Carrier	66
Research Grants	9	Special Engineering	20
Milk and Food Sanitation	88	Metropolitan Planning	
Shellfish Sanitation	110	and Development	15

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}	1961	1962 ^{2/}	1963	1964
Paid employment	427	484	259	284	314	353
In D. C. area	91	116	87	79	85	91
Outside D. C. area	336	368	172	205	229	262

FUNDS (fiscal year)	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}	1961	1962 ^{2/}	1963	1964	1965 (Est.)
	(in thousands)						
Total available	\$4,505	\$4,723	\$2,315	\$7,849	\$7,991	\$9,315	\$9,339
Appropriation	4,320	4,606	2,150	7,598	7,766	9,082	9,123
Other funds	185	117	165	251	225	233	216
Funds available for:							
Direct Operations	4,139	4,587	2,315	2,969	3,982	4,574	4,432
Direct Construction	0	0	0	1,570	30	21	0
Grants:							
Research	0	0	0	3,310	3,979	4,720	4,907
Projects	366	287	0	0	0	0	0

^{1/} Prior to 1961, figures include resources for Division of Air Pollution^{2/} Includes figures for construction and operation of 2 shellfish sanitation research centers

PROGRAM STATISTICS	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Construction-Plan Review	2,498	2,080	2,791	3,004	2,382	1,495
Dining Cars in Operation	1,625	1,358	1,326	1,120	1,104	1,079
Dining cars inspected	820	916	965	1,049	1,019	986
Vessels in Operation	2,096	2,207	2,046	1,904	1,829	1,830
Vessels inspected	775	843	982	935	864	927
Caterers and Commissaries	389	388	403	422	413	435
Inspections	285	362	374	403	371	399
Water and Food Sources	4,537	4,483	4,515	4,442	4,423	4,120
Inspections	571	677	968	1,889	1,880	3,895
Refuse sanitation; current estimate	430,000 tons/day					
Community incinerators	294	300	325	350	350	375
Community Sanitary landfills	1,350	1,400	1,475	1,500	1,525	1,550
Septic Tank Sewerage Systems	50,500	51,700	52,800	53,900	55,000	56,000
Population served (000)						
Interstate Milk Shipper Certification						
Shipping States Participating	35	36	36	39	42	43
Shippers listed	586	676	745	794	890	979
Interstate Shellfish Shipper Certification						
Producing States Participating	22	22	22	22	22	22
Shippers listed	1,500	1,600	1,650	1,650	1,440	1,450
Research Grants Approved	20	48	106	142	179	203
Amount Awarded (000)	295	716	1,539	2,548	3,310	3,979

Environmental Health Sciences - (excluding Arctic Health Research Center)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	The Environmental Health Science program is directed with planning and implementing an integrated program of research aimed at producing scientific information and developing methods which have general applicability to categorical environmental health programs. The area of most immediate concern is the development of more finite information on the distribution of chemical environmental contaminants and the effects on human health.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Over the past several decades new chemical products, particular agricultural chemicals, have been introduced at a rate which far exceeds our ability to fully understand their long term toxic effects on humans or the manner in which they are distributed in the environment. Effective control of these chemical contaminants requires detailed and long term investigation into these and related problems.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Current activities involve planning, organizing, and obtaining staff and facilities for (1) a program of basic and applied research in environmental toxicology and related disciplines, and (2) the conduct of a national program directed toward the detection, assessment, control and reduction of potentially harmful exposures of man to pesticides.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 314 (42 USC 241, 243, 246).
SOURCES OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Environmental Health Sciences, PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Environmental Health Committee, Environmental Health Training Committee.

Environmental Health Sciences--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM (Acting): Earl H. Arnold

ORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Environmental Health Sciences research	15
Office of Resources Development	12

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1963	1964
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>27</u>
In D. C. area	7	25
Outside D. C. area	0	2

<u>FUNDS (fiscal year)</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965Est.</u>
		(in thousands)	
Total available	\$1,273	1/	\$8,626
Appropriation	1,273	3,537	8,562
Other funds	-	47	64
Funds available for:			
Direct operations	57	410	3,286
Grants:			
Research	-	1,608	3,078
Training	1,216	1,519	2,262

PROGRAM STATISTICS

Number of research grants awarded	23
Number of training grants awarded	36

1/ \$1,216,000 for training grants transferred from National Institutes of Health, and \$57,000 for the Office of Resources Development transferred from other environmental health appropriations.

Division of Occupational Health

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To protect and improve the health of the working population by cooperating with health and labor departments, management, and labor in preventing and controlling occupational diseases and health hazards and by promoting the provision of preventive health services to employees.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The effects of occupation on health, and of health on productivity are of great significance; yet, of the 56 million wage and salary workers in industries, less than 15 million work in establishments with an in-plant health service, i.e., physician and/or nurse to provide health services to employees. Identification of occupationally related disease is often difficult and mechanisms for reporting their incidence and prevalence are inadequate. The total employed civilian labor force averages about 70 million persons yearly, of whom 68 million are in non-agricultural pursuits. Absence due to sickness is estimated at 400 million man days per year, or more than 8 billion dollars in wage costs. New occupational health problems are arising constantly due to rapid technological change in modern industry. Growing problems in health as related to occupation are also associated with age composition changes in the labor force. Trained people required in occupational health are in short supply. The technical information available must be collected, disseminated and utilized.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Conduct clinical, environmental, and toxicological research studies, supplemented by field investigations, of occupational factors affecting health of workers; provide technical and consultative assistance to State and local health and labor departments; encourage development of employee health services and other health conservation and preventive health programs; publish technical reports, handbooks, and reviews relating to occupational health; provide specialized training of State, local, and industrial health personnel; cooperate with other governmental agencies interested in the health, safety and welfare of workers; provide, through the Occupational Health Information Exchange, a facility for the exchange of information on the hazards of industrial products and processes and the methods for their control.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 314, (42 USC 241, 243, 246).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Occupational Health, PHS
ADVISORY GROUPS	Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General on Occupational Health

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH -- STATISTICAL SUMMARY

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Murray C. BrownORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>				
Headquarters Personnel	57				
Occupational Health Research & Training Facility, Cincinnati, Ohio	144				
Occupational Health Field Station, Salt Lake City, Utah	19				
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	84	160	183	192	220
In D.C. area	20	33	48	48	54
Outside D.C. area	64	127	135	144	166
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	(in thousands)				
Total Available	\$826	\$1,767	\$3,947	\$4,144	\$5,062
Appropriation	764	1,721	3,931	4,119	5,036
Other funds	62	46	16	25	26
Funds available for:					
Direct operations	764	1,767	2,115	2,378	2,865
Grants: Research	-	-	1,832	1,766	2,197
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Employed civilian labor force (in millions)	65	66	67	67	69
Nonagricultural industries	58	60	61	61	64
Agriculture	7	6	6	6	5
States having:					
Full compensation coverage for occupational diseases	31	31	32	32	32
Organized occupational health program	41	42	42	42	42
Programs with occupational health physicians	17	18	18	18	21
Programs with occupational health nurses	19	19	19	19	19
Members of professional occupa- tional health organizations:					
Industrial Medical Associa- tion	3,750	4,000	4,000+	4,000+	4,000+
American Industrial Hygiene Association	1,110	1,200	1,255	1,260	1,324
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	511	564	590	616	655
Number of industrial nurses	16,400	14,200	15,000	16,000	17,000

Division of Radiological Health

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To plan, conduct, and coordinate a national program for the prevention of radiological hazards to public health.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The rapid increase in peacetime uses of nuclear energy, including military and industrial use of power reactors, introduces problems of radiation exposure and radioactive waste disposal; the use of radioisotopes and x-rays in medical diagnosis and therapy touches all segments of the population. Radioactivity levels from nuclear weapons tests in recent years have demonstrated the need to improve nationwide surveillance and studies on methods to reduce and control exposure from those sources which are susceptible to control. For the most part, health agencies lack trained personnel, equipment, funds, and legislation adequate to meet these problems.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	<p><u>State Assistance:</u> Assist State and local health agencies in the development of radiological health programs; conduct demonstrations in application of new methods and equipment for surveillance and control of health hazards from radiation.</p> <p><u>Training:</u> Develop a national training program to increase the supply of professional personnel serving State, local, and Federal agencies, industry and universities.</p> <p><u>Research:</u> Study the biological effects of radiation through human epidemiological studies; collate, analyze, and interpret radiation exposure data and develop control techniques.</p> <p><u>Technical Operations:</u> Conduct nationwide environmental monitoring programs. Administer laboratories at Las Vegas, Nev., Montgomery, Ala., Rockville, Md., and Winchester, Mass. Provide technical laboratory services and training. Administer safety programs in conjunction with AEC, Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies.</p>
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 314 (42 USC 241, 243, 246); P.L 87-582.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Radiological Health, PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Committee on Radiation; Committee on Radiation Health Training Grants; Federal Radiation Council.

Division of Radiological Health--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Donald R. Chadwick

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>				
Office of Chief	103				
Research Branch	202				
Technical Operations Branch	397				
State Assistance Branch	161				
Training Branch	97				
 PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	304	496	813	982	960
In D.C. area	112	193	314	411	426
Outside D.C. area	192	303	499	571	534
 <u>FUNDS</u> (Fiscal Year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total available	\$2,937	\$6,777	\$11,149 (in thousands)	\$16,786	\$20,742
Appropriations	2,362	6,194	10,320	15,790	19,408
Other funds	575	583	829	996	1,334
 Funds available for:					
Direct Operations	2,937	6,277	8,951	11,741	14,033
Grants					14,779
Research			1,198	1,545	2,209
Training		500	1,000	2,000	2,500
State Program Development				1,500	2,000
2,500					
 <u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Training					
Short Courses (in residence)	554	508	751	960	1,044
Short Courses (in field)	407	640	347	390	536
TOTAL	961	1,148	1,098	1,350	1,580
PHS Officers in Full Time Graduate Training	24	32	25	19	26
 Environmental Monitoring Operations					
Number of Milk Stations	36	60	60	60	63
Number of Air Stations	45	45	62	62	74
Institutional Food Sampling Points	0	9	20	20	44
Survey of Dental X-ray Machines					
Number of States	9	19	32	49	48
Number of Machines	6,073	24,100	25,000	67,000	74,000
Survey of Medical X-ray Machines					
Number of States				43	
Number of Machines				40,000	
Grants					
Research			67	74	98
Training		15	20	30	46

Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To maintain a high level of water quality in the Nation's lakes, streams, tidal and underground waters to permit their repeated reuse in meeting rising needs for public and industrial uses, for propagation of fish and aquatic life and wildlife, for recreation, and for agriculture.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The problem of water pollution is national in scope as a direct result of population and industrial growth, new and changing technology, and new agricultural and other land practices. The amounts, kinds and complexity of today's wastes have profound effects on water uses, and knowledge for their control lags far behind needs.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Responsibilities include development of comprehensive programs for all drainage basins of the country; enforcement of Federal pollution control laws; basic data collection, evaluation, and dissemination; direct research; administration of fellowships, grants, and contracts for research or training projects and for demonstrations; administration of construction grants to municipalities and program grants to State and interstate agencies; provision of information and technical assistance to other Federal agencies, State and interstate agencies, municipalities and industries; training; assistance in control of pollution at Federal installations; and studies of the needs for water storage in Federal reservoirs to regulate streamflows for water quality control.
LEGAL BASIS	Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 USC 466-466k); PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 311, 314 (42 USC 241, 243, 246).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Water Supply and Water Pollution Control, PHS; Grants for Waste Treatment Works Construction, PHS; Buildings and Facilities, PHS; Reimbursement from Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. Study Commissions, Atomic Energy Commission, Army Chemical Corps, World Health Organization; The Executive Office (Accelerated Public Works) and State Department, (American Sections, International Joint Commission.)
ADVISORY GROUPS	Water Pollution Control Advisory Board; National Technical Task Committee on Industrial Wastes; Sanitary Engineering Research Advisory Committee.

Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control -- Statistical Summary

CHIEF OF PROGRAM: Gordon E. McCallum

ORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	138
Basic Data Branch	103
Construction Grants Branch	152
Enforcement Branch	276
Research Branch	161
Technical Services Branch	526
Research and Training Grants Branch	17
Information Branch	25
	<u>1,398</u>

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	511	727	989	1214	1398
In D. C. area	120	156	203	229	252
Outside D. C. area	391	571	786	985	1146

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Estimated)
(in thousands)						
Total available	\$52,425	\$56,045	\$102,164	\$232,094	\$132,063	\$129,051
Appropriations	51,857	55,448	101,578	124,847	125,315	127,819
Other funds	568	597	586	107,247	6,748	1,232
Funds available for						
Direct operations	4,524	6,944	11,349	15,531	17,485	22,320
Grants to states	2,901	3,000	4,800	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grants for waste treatment						
construction	45,000	46,101	80,645	90,000	90,000	90,000
Accelerated Public Works	--	--	--	106,225	5,960	--
Research grants	--	--	2,670	3,238	4,229	5,139
Fellowship grants	--	--	100	300	474	617
Demonstration grants	--	--	300	500	625	1,165
Training grants	--	--	700	1,100	2,000	2,000
Buildings and Facilities	--	--	1,600	10,200	6,290	2,810

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Construction Grants					
WPC (in millions)	\$48.2	\$45.2	\$64.5	\$92.2	\$84.6
APW (in millions)	--	--	--	44.8	67.3
Total grants (in millions)	\$48.2	\$45.2	\$64.5	\$137.0	\$151.9
Estimated total project costs (in millions)	\$359.2	\$248.5	\$396.7	\$623.6	\$424.1
Number of projects	573	590	754	1105	1012

NOTE: This Division was formed in F. Y. 1959. Data prior to F. Y. 1959 included in statistics of Division of Sanitary Engineering Services (now Division of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection.)

National Institutes of Health

BUREAU RESPONSI- BILITIES	The National Institutes of Health constitutes the principal Federal agency engaged in the conduct and support of medical and health-related research.	
	Its mission is to conduct both fundamental and clinical research aimed at the conquest of disease and the improvement of human health and to support similar research at universities, medical schools, and other institutions; to provide support to those institutions for the development of research training, and to lend support to applicants eligible to pursue a research career or to undertake further studies in all fields essential to the advancement of health through research; to aid in the construction of research facilities; and to facilitate the dissemination of information and the application of new knowledge to advance the health of the American people.	
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	The National Institutes of Health is one of the largest research centers in the world, conducting studies on every major medical research problem within its own laboratories and at the Clinical Center. Through the Division of Biologics Standards, NIH is responsible for administration of controls designed to insure the purity, safety, and potency of the Nation's biologicals, and for the conduct of research leading to their improvement or to the development of new ones that will prevent or control disease.	
	Each of the nine Institutes administers a program of research grants related to its categorical interests. Research grants and contracts made by the nine Institutes and the Division of Research Facilities and Resources now support about 40 percent of all medical research conducted in this country and also constitute 40 percent of all Federal funds for the support of research in universities proper. Several programs also provide support for developing resources for the future in terms of (1) training scientific and professional manpower and (2) strengthening the nation's graduate education and research structure by various means including grants for building and equipping of research facilities in the health sciences field. A program of general research support grants provides funds for the strengthening of research and research training programs. In the interests of the United States, the National Institutes of Health also administers an extensive program of research in foreign countries.	
BUREAU PROGRAMS	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases National Cancer Institute National Institute of Child Health and Human Development National Institute of Dental Research National Institute of General Medical Sciences National Heart Institute	National Institute of Mental Health National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness Clinical Center Division of Biologics Standards Division of Research Grants Division of Research Facilities and Resources

National Institutes of Health -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU: Dr. James A. ShannonORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	177
Office of International Research	79
National Cancer Institute	1,257
National Heart Institute	734
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	679
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases	602
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	112 ^{1/}
National Institute of Dental Research	261
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	142 ^{2/}
National Institute of Mental Health	1,235
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness	749
Clinical Center	1,735
Division of Biologics Standards	267
Division of Research Facilities and Resources	135 ^{3/}
Division of Research Grants	549
Division of Research Services	1,295
Office of Administrative Management	<u>1,209</u>

Total 11,217

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>8,288</u>	<u>8,970</u>	<u>10,069</u>	<u>10,677</u>	<u>11,217</u>
In D.C. area	7,511	8,176	9,331	9,866	10,409
Outside D.C. area	777	794	738	811	808
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (Est.)</u>

(in thousands)

Funds availableAppropriations and other funds 534,736 705,911^{4/} 890,767^{5/} 961,331^{6/} 1,074,384^{7/}Funds available for:

Direct operations	\$105,680	129,471	144,306	167,544	184,218
Direct construction	0	6,380	19,800	9,106	14,967
Grants	429,056	570,060	726,661	784,681	875,199

NOTE: Excludes programs in the Bureau of Medical Services and Bureau of State Services.

1/ National Institute of Child Health and Human Development established January 30, 1963

2/ Assigned to Division of General Medical Sciences as of June 30, 1962. The National Institute of General Medical Sciences replaced the Division January 30, 1963.

3/ Division of Research Facilities and Resources established July 15, 1962.

4/ Includes \$509,000 of other funds available.

5/ Includes \$577,270 of other funds available.

6/ Includes \$689,935 of other funds available.

7/ Includes \$463,067 of other funds available.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To conduct research on human diseases caused by micro-organisms and by allergic response, and to investigate related fundamental problems.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The common illnesses that disrupt our daily activities and lower our productivity as a Nation are still preponderantly those of microbial or allergic origin. Many are so poorly understood that we cannot even assemble objective figures on their prevalence. For example, upper respiratory infections, including the common cold, cost an estimated two billion dollars or more a year in lost productivity and medical expenses. Despite impressive gains in recent years, many infectious diseases remain unconquered and constitute serious problems. The allergic disorders, such as asthma and hay fever, also require intensive long-term study.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	In the broad area of microbiology, the Institute conducts a program of research in its Bethesda laboratories and in several field stations. In addition, it supports many other projects by grants to universities and other research institutions. Some of these projects are oriented toward epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of selected infectious and parasitic diseases.
	The Institute investigates the role of infections and allergic factors in the production of chronic illness. Other studies deal with the physiology and biochemistry of the infecting organism and with the changes initiated in the host by the infection.
	The Institute conducts a program for developing and testing respiratory virus vaccines. This program is carried out through research contracts, with certain responsibilities assigned to intramural research units. In addition, the Institute conducts a research reference reagents program to develop viral reagents and provide them to research laboratories in Bethesda, to laboratories supported by grants, and to other active research groups.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 431-433 (42 USC 241, 289a-289c)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Allergy and Infectious Disease Activities; General Research and Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council, Board of Scientific Counselors, Board for Vaccine Development, Board for Virus Reference Reagents, Committee on Standardization of Allergins, Panel for Arthropod-Borne Viruses, Panel for Picornaviruses, Panel for Respiratory and Related Viruses, two review committees.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Justin M. Andrews

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	27
Extramural Programs Branch	55
Collaborative Studies	21
Associate Director in Charge of Research	23
Rocky Mountain Laboratory	158
Laboratory of Infectious Diseases	104
Laboratory of Biology of Viruses	47
Laboratory of Bacterial Diseases	7
Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy	39
Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases	36
Laboratory of Germ-Free Animal Research	21
Laboratory of Tropical Virology	56
Laboratory of Immunology	34
Laboratory of Clinical Investigation	51
	Total 679
PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
Paid employment	559 603 649 664 679
In D.C. area	347 383 408 434 450
Outside D.C. area	212 220 241 230 229
FUNDS (fiscal year)	1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 (Est.)
Total Available	(in thousands)
Appropriation and other funds	\$44,000 \$54,573 ^{1/} \$64,549 ^{2/} \$67,028 ^{3/} \$69,962 ^{4/}
Funds available for:	
Direct operations	8,972 11,903 16,865 17,864 18,674
Direct construction	0 750 0 0 0
Grants	35,028 41,920 47,684 49,164 51,288
PROGRAM STATISTICS (fiscal year)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by NIAID Staff	276 297 307 368 365
Inpatient admissions (to Clinical Center)	349 422 452 388 441
Outpatient visits	1,360 1,197 1,033 713 515
No. of research grant applications: Reviewed ^{5/}	1,610 2,161 2,192 2,267 2,300
Approved	1,394 1,883 1,863 1,807 1,800
No. of training grant applications: Reviewed ^{5/}	158 139 155 168 180
Approved	127 127 150 163 170

^{1/} Includes \$12,000 of other funds available
^{2/} Includes \$38,000 of other funds available
^{3/} Includes \$123,198 of other funds available
^{4/} Includes \$135,00 of other funds available
^{5/} Includes non-competing continuations

National Institute of Arthritis & Metabolic Diseases

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To conduct and support basic laboratory research and clinical investigations intramurally and extramurally, in the various arthritides including rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, gout and bursitis, collagen diseases such as lupus erythematosus, metabolic diseases such as diabetes mellitus and cystic fibrosis, dermatology, endocrinology, gastroenterology (including diseases of the liver), hematology, nutrition, orthopedics and diseases of bone, and urology, including renal diseases; and to expand non-Federal research in these areas by training and fellowship programs.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Rheumatic diseases afflict approximately 12 million Americans, disabling an estimated one million. Diseases of the digestive system account for some 40 million physician-attended illnesses in the United States each year. An estimated three million people in the United States have diabetes and about 31,000 die of it each year. Cystic fibrosis is one of the most serious and common health menaces of childhood.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The basic research program of the Institute encompasses the fields of biochemistry, biophysics, enzymology, physiology, medicinal chemistry, pharmacology, pathology, nutrition (including studies with germ-free animals), endocrinology, histology, toxicology, photobiology, genetics, and others, as they relate to life processes in health and disease. Certain metabolic and nutritional aspects of space medicine are also a concern of the Institute. Clinical studies are under way on rheumatoid arthritis, gastroenteric disorders, diabetes, gout, thyroid conditions, osteoporosis, blood diseases, growth problems, cystic fibrosis, obesity, systemic lupus erythematosus, and other problems.
	The Institute supports a major portion of the arthritis and metabolic disease research in universities and hospitals throughout the country. Training of research manpower is aided through a program of research fellowships to individuals, and training grants to institutions for improving their teaching facilities.
	To supplement the activities at Bethesda, the Institute is developing and extending relatively new disciplines such as epidemiology, biometry, and biochemical and population genetics, to the study of metabolic processes and disorders.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 431-433 (42 USC 241, 289a-289c).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual Congressional appropriation. Appropriation - Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Activities; General Research and Services, NIH - PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Council, Board of Scientific Counselors, Seven Review Committees.

National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. G. Donald Whedon

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	20
Extramural Programs Branch	71
Collaborative Studies	30 ^{1/}
Office of Associate Director in Charge of Research	20
Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology	46
Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism	41
Laboratory of Chemistry	64
Laboratory of Experimental Pathology	47
Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology	29
Laboratory of Chemical Biology	17
Laboratory of Physical Biology	58
Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry	23
Laboratory of Molecular Biology	41
Clinical Investigations	95
	Total 602 ^{1/}

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30) ^{1/}	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment	508	544	602	586	602
In D.C. area	490	519	580	578	592
Outside D.C. area	18	25	22	8	10
FUNDS (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)

Total Available

Appropriations and other funds \$61,200 \$79,146^{2/} 100,978^{3/} 106,050 112,850

Funds available for:

Direct operations	10,318	12,104	13,193	14,687	14,945
Grants	50,882	67,042	87,785	91,363	97,905

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by NIAMD staff	417	432	426	366	427
Inpatient admissions (to Clinical Center)	455	450	489	543	542
Outpatient visits	1,651	1,624	2,070	2,150	2,226
No. of research grant applications: Reviewed ^{4/}	2,093	2,832	3,346	3,611	3,600
Approved	1,768	2,399	2,756	3,003	3,000
No. of training grant applications: Reviewed ^{4/}	283	329	288	361	380
Approved	261	308	259	337	340

1/ Includes Interdepartmental Committee on Nutritional Defense

2/ Includes \$391,000 of other funds available

3/ Includes \$ 89,000 of other funds available

4/ Includes non-competing continuations

National Cancer Institute

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To conduct investigations relating to the cause, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer; to support and foster similar research activities by other agencies; and to promote the coordination of their results.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Cancer is second only to heart disease as the leading cause of death in the United States. Fifty years ago the cancer death rate was 74 per 100,000 population; whereas, today it is approximately 125. This year 290,000 persons will die, 830,000 will be treated, and 540,000 cases will be newly diagnosed. Two factors--increased life expectancy, and wider detection and diagnosis of cancer--account for the greater part of this increase. The economic burden of cancer--the loss of 50,000 man-years of productivity per year--makes it a foremost public health problem.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Intramural research by the Institute staff covers virtually every approach to the cancer problem in the fields of biochemistry, biology, radiation, chemotherapy, epidemiology, endocrinology, physiology, pathology, and clinical investigations. Research on the causation of cancer is now the focus of intramural investigations in virology, carcinogenesis and epidemiology. Over 80 percent of the Institute's funds support, by grants and contracts, outside research. Research contracts are employed as an extension of the intramural research activities, particularly the Institute's research effort in chemotherapy, virology and carcinogenesis.
	A scientific directorate composed of the Institute's senior staff has been established to advise the Director on research and research related problems, to coordinate operations, and to review contract proposals. In addition, two task forces have been launched, composed of NCI staff and outside researchers, to investigate (1) viruses as a cause of human cancer and (2) treatment of acute leukemia patients.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301 and Title IV, Part A (42 USC 241 and 281-286; current HEW Appropriation Act.)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Cancer Institute; General Research and Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Cancer Council, Board of Scientific Counselors. One review committee.

National Cancer Institute -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. K. M. Endicott

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	68	Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology	30
Grants & Training Branch	79	Laboratory of Pathology	70
Field Studies	212	Surgery Branch	25
Collaborative Research	144	Endocrinology Branch	36
Office of Intramural Research	147	Dermatology Branch	15
Diagnostic Research Branch	40	Metabolism Service	32
Laboratory of Biochemistry	64	General Medicine Branch	36
Laboratory of Biology	61	Pathologic Anatomy Branch	47
Laboratory of Viral Oncology	80	Radiation Branch	9
Laboratory of Physiology	62		
		Total	1,257

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30) <u>1/</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>1,164</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>1,291</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>1,257</u>
In D.C. area	952	1,061	1,156	1,117	1,170
Outside D.C. area	212	156	135	140	87

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
(in thousands)					

<u>Total available</u>					
Appropriations and other funds	\$105,756	\$123,981	2/ 138,002	3/ 136,035	4/ 140,016
Funds available for:					
Direct operations	46,673	51,679	58,895	62,509	65,434
Direct construction	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	62,083	72,302	79,107	73,526	74,582

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by NCI Staff	474	428	495	556	604
Inpatient admissions (to Clinical Center)	827	923	1,010	1,013	995
Outpatient visits	5,019	4,796	5,956	6,963	8,438
No. of research grant applications ^{6/} - Reviewed	2,055	2,177	2,375	2,407	2,400
- Approved	1,747	1,830	1,868	1,950	2,000
No. of training grant applications ^{6/} - Reviewed	208	505	251	244	260
- Approved	203	498	223	227	250

1/ Excludes allocation to Veteran's Administration.

2/ Includes \$4,000 of other funds available and \$5,000,000 for Cancer Research Facility (Grants).

3/ Includes \$12,000 of other funds available.

4/ Includes \$204,218 of other funds available

5/ Includes \$10,000 of other funds available.

6/ Includes non-competing continuations.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To foster and support research and training related to maternal health, child health, and human development, including research and training in the special health problems of mothers and children and in the basic sciences related to processes of human growth and development, including prenatal development.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Some 70,000 pregnancies result in stillbirths each year, and more than 110,000 American children die before their first birthday. Many of these early deaths are associated with defective development or premature birth. Mental retardation, congenital malformations, physical and psychological handicaps and other developmental defects of growth and behavior are significant problems to children, their parents, and society. The processes of maturation and aging, continuing throughout the span of human life, are little understood and need much fuller investigation.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Institute, which was established in January, 1963, fosters positively the opportunity for investigators from a broad range of scientific disciplines, in universities and research centers, to study and to conduct research in eight program areas. Four of these deal with the life span: Reproductive Biology, Perinatal Biology, Growth and Development, and Aging. Four more deal with specific health problems: Congenital Malformations, Mental Retardation, Developmental Pharmacology, and Human Communications.
	The formal transfer of approximately nine hundred research grants, training grants, and research career awards from the eight other institutes was accomplished during the year, as was the selection of new grants and awards for Institute support. The Institute currently administers an extramural program consisting of approximately 1,000 projects or awards amounting to \$30,000,000.
	The Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act of 1963 (PL-188-164) authorized the Institute to mount, in cooperation with the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, an extensive program of support for the construction of several centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 441,443-445 (42 USC 289d, 289f-289h)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual Congressional Appropriation - Child Health and Human Development; General Research and Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council, two review committees.

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Robert A. AldrichORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director and Associate Director	41
Program Planning and Analysis Branch	32
Extramural Programs Branch	29
Technical Communications Branch	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>112</u>

<u>PERSONNEL</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment	--	--	<u>112</u>
In D.C. area	--	--	<u>112</u>
Outside D.C. area	--	--	0

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year) <u>1/</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
Total available				
Appropriation	--	--	\$33,556,000	\$42,691,000
Funds Available For:				
Direct operations	--	--	1,394,000	3,785,000
Grants	--	--	32,162,000	38,906,000

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. Research grant applications: Reviewed <u>2/</u>	--	--	1,400
Approved	--	--	1,100
No. Training grant applications: Reviewed <u>2/</u>	--	--	30
Approved	--	--	15

1/ Personnel, funds, and program statistics for 1962 and 1963 are included in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Statistical summary.

2/ Includes non-competing continuations.

National Institute of Dental Research

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To conduct, assist, foster, and support research in the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and abnormal conditions of the mouth and associated structures; to provide training and help meet needs for facilities to further such research activities; to promote the coordination of investigations of the Institute and similar researches by others.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Oral diseases are among the most prevalent of all diseases of mankind. Dental caries affects 95 percent of the population of the United States, and more than 90 percent of children of school age. One child in ten has some form of malocclusion, and one in 700 is born with cleft lip or palate. Periodontal disease is the main cause of tooth loss in adults. The treatment of oral diseases places a heavy burden on our population, with dental care costing one of every six dollars spent for health services.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Institute conducts research in the broad areas of dental caries, periodontal disease, oral-systemic relationships, and abnormalities of growth and development affecting the oral cavity, face, and head. Related to these studies is a wide range of basic and clinical research in such areas as genetic influences on oral health and disease; biochemical and histological evaluations of function as related to normal and abnormal tissues; epidemiological aspects of disease in the aged and chronically ill; and the utilization of research tools including germ-free techniques and electron and X-ray microscopy.
	The Institute's extramural program includes the support of (1) research projects and programs by scientists and (2) fellowships to support training of scholars for research careers and to establish career opportunities for scientists; and training grants to assist public and non-profit institutions to establish and improve training opportunities.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 421-424 (42 USC 241, 288-288c)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Institute of Dental Research; General Research Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Dental Research Council, Board of Scientific Counselors, Committee on Adhesive Restorative Dental Materials, NIDR Committee for Research Manpower, two review committees.
RECENT CHANGES	In order to provide centralized responsibility for the conduct of over-all programs of clinical dental research and related patient care, the formation of a dental services branch was approved during fiscal year 1964. Administratively, the branch was established as of July 1, 1964.

National Institute of Dental Research -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Francis A. ArnoldORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>				
Office of the Director	19				
Extramural Programs Branch	39				
Office of the Associate Director	30				
Laboratory of Biochemistry	38				
Laboratory of Microbiology	37				
Laboratory of Histology and Pathology	24				
Epidemiology and Biometry Branch	14				
Clinical Investigations Branch	60				
	<u>Total</u>		<u>261</u>		
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	163	192	241	249	261
In D.C. area	150	188	236	244	257
Outside D.C. area	13	4	5	5	4
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
(in thousands)					
<u>Total available</u>					
Appropriations and other funds	\$13,472	\$13,159	\$17,767	\$19,140	\$20,085 ^{2/}
<u>Funds available for:</u>					
Direct operations	3,365	3,232	3,789	4,575	4,782
Grants	10,107	9,727	13,978	14,565	15,303
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by NIDR Staff	122	98	101	145	179
Inpatient admissions (to Clinical Center)	31	44	56	52	66
Outpatient visits	2,547	2,571	7,686	9,132	7,497
No. of research grant applications: Reviewed ^{1/}	504	525	608	587	600
Approved	367	398	419	484	500
Training grant applications: Reviewed ^{1/}	60	103	114	142	110
Approved	52	101	103	125	100

1/ Includes non-competing continuations2/ Includes \$2,000 of other funds available

National Institute of General Medical Sciences

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To foster, support, and coordinate research and research training in areas providing a common basis for understanding a wide range of disease and health problems in the general or basic medical sciences and related natural and behavioral sciences, as well as in multidisciplinary research areas having significance for two or more institutes or are outside the general area of responsibility of any other institute.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The importance of these programs stems primarily from the fact that new basic research findings must be fed continually into the reservoir of fundamental scientific knowledge if sustained productivity in the more applied aspects of medical and biological research is to be expected.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Research in the basic medical, biological, preclinical and clinical sciences in institutions throughout this country and in some institutions abroad is supported by research project grants; a nationwide program of research training in many of the basic disciplines and clinical sciences is supported in medical schools, graduate schools and other institutions; special training in the biomedical and related sciences is supported through predoctoral, postdoctoral, and special fellowship awards; and opportunities for following a full-time career in medical and biological research are provided by research career and research career development awards.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 442-445 (42 USC 241, 289c-289h)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - General Research and Services, NIH-PHS
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council, fifteen review committees.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences -- Statistical Summary 1/

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Frederick L. StoneORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	29
Program Analysis Branch	12
Research Grants Branch	41
Research Training Grants Branch	37
Research Fellowships Branch	23
Total	142

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u> 2/	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>142</u>
In D. C. area	97	122	178	172	142
Outside D. C. area	0	0	0	0	0

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u> 2/	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
(in thousands)					
<u>Total available</u>					
Appropriations	\$80,930	\$82,585	\$104,641	\$107,487	\$114,418
<u>Funds available for:</u>					
Direct operations	1,818	1,928	3,306	3,467	3,140
Grants	79,112	80,657	101,335	104,020	111,278

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by DGMS Staff	7	5	45	40	4
No. of research grant applications: Reviewed 3/	1,759	2,231	2,702	2,913	2,900
Approved	1,396	1,721	2,131	2,420	2,400
Training grant applications: Reviewed 3/	539	674	854	857	800
Approved	442	576	747	790	620

1/ Division of General Medical Science obtained institute status on January 30, 1963.

2/ Excludes Division of Research Facilities and Resources, established July 15, 1962.

3/ Includes non-competing continuations.

National Heart Institute

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To discover fundamental causes, find effective treatments, and promote application of existing and newly acquired knowledge toward the prevention and cure of diseases of the heart and circulation.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Heart and circulatory diseases are the principal cause of death and a foremost cause of chronic illness.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The National Heart Institute supports and conducts heart research and training, and encourages the timely transmittal of research findings between investigators and to the practitioner for application to the patient. Its program has four components: Institute research, support of research and training, epidemiology and biometrics, and the development, exchange, and application of scientific information.
	Institute research is conducted into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart disease through laboratory, laboratory-clinical, and clinical studies.
	Cardiovascular research in universities and hospitals throughout this country and in some institutions abroad is supported by Institute research project grants. Research training is aided through training grants, career awards, and research fellowships.
	Additional programs include epidemiological investigations, geographic disease studies, the collection and dissemination of heart information, and the stimulation and coordination of a program of artificial organ development. Related activities include biometrics research and statistical services for all phases of Institute activities.
	The functions and responsibilities for the Heart Disease Control Program was transferred to the Bureau of State Services. An Associate Director for Program Planning and Scientific Information was appointed, and staff activities in stimulation and coordination of nation-wide efforts in research and development of artificial organs, including the heart, kidneys, and lungs, were initiated.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 314, 411-414 (42 USC 241, 246, 287, et. seq.)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - National Heart Institute; General Research and Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Heart Council, Board of Scientific Counselors, Erythropoietin Committee, two review committees.

National Heart Institute -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Ralph E. Knutti

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	30	Lab. of Technical Development	22
Office, Dir Intramural Research	18	Cardiology Branch	45
Lab. of Biochemistry	47	Clinical Endocrinology Branch	26
Lab. of Cardiovascular Physiology	20	Experimental Therapeutics Branch	16
Lab. of Chemical Pharmacology	35	Gerontology Branch	82
Lab. of Clinical Biochemistry	36	Surgery Branch	32
Lab. of Kidney & Electrolyte Metabolism	36	Collaborative Studies	98
Lab. of Metabolism	43	Training Activities	18
Heart Information	25	Extramural Programs	105
		Total	734

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	590	584	632	698	734
In D.C. area	466	452	489	551	583
Outside D.C. area	124	132	143	147	151

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
(in thousands)					

Total available

Appropriations and other funds \$81,047 93,020^{1/} 118,920^{2/} 118,685^{3/} 124,818^{4/}

Funds available for:

Direct operations	10,324	12,138	14,195	16,461	16,515
Direct construction	0	1,000	0	0	0
Grants	70,723	79,882	104,725	102,224	108,303

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by NHI Staff	437	452	470	478	386
Inpatient admissions (to Clinical Center)	1,094	1,037	1,029	1,077	1,067
Outpatient visits	2,755	2,666	2,900	3,050	2,914
No. of research grant applications: Reviewed ^{5/}	2,293	2,700	3,031	3,210	3,200
Approved	1,934	2,259	2,511	2,668	2,700
No. of training grant applications: Reviewed ^{5/}	353	400	394	391	380
Approved	335	375	375	374	370

^{1/} Includes \$18,000 of other funds available.

^{2/} Includes \$2,000 of other funds available.

^{3/} Includes \$3,559 of other funds available.

^{4/} Includes \$6,000 of other funds available.

^{5/} Includes non-competing continuations.

National Institute of Mental Health

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To provide more knowledge of the causes, treatment, and prevention of mental disorders; expand the national mental health manpower pool through training; develop methods of treatment, prevention and control, and stimulate their application; assist in providing facilities for comprehensive mental health services at the community level; improve public understanding of mental illness and collect and disseminate scientific and technical information regarding mental illness and health.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Mental health patients occupy nearly half of all hospital beds in the Nation; an estimated 18 million persons suffer from some form of mental illness; costs of mental illness are approximately \$3 billion; services available to the mentally ill are on a lower level than those available to the physically ill; the Nation faces the task of raising the level of mental health services.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Institute is the focal point of leadership and coordination for the total mental health program of the Public Health Service. It conducts and supports interdisciplinary basic, clinical, and developmental research on the etiology, prevention, and treatment of mental illness and the improvement of mental health and collects, analyzes, interprets, and disseminates information on mental health. Training and fellowship grants for research and service in the mental health disciplines provide support at the graduate and undergraduate level, for general practitioners, and for supporting personnel. Demonstrations, consultation and technical services to the States and communities develop and demonstrate methods of care, and grants-in-aid to States and territories assist in developing plans to expand and improve mental health programs. Construction of community mental health centers is supported through matching grants.
LEGAL BASIS	The Institute was reorganized to increase its capacity to implement new and expanding programs. The Community Mental Health Facilities Branch was established to administer NIMH responsibilities under the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - Mental Health Activities; General Research and Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	The National Advisory Mental Health Council, National Institute of Mental Health Board of Scientific Counselors, Community Services Committee, National Mental Health Manpower Studies Committee, eleven review committees.

National Institute of Mental Health -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. R. H. Felix

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	49	Adult Psychiatry Branch	51
Basic Research	58	Child Research Branch	25
Addiction Research Center	60	Biometrics Branch	68
Lab. of Neurobiology	11	Office of Program Planning	13
Lab. of Neurophysiology	20	Mental Health Study Center	59
Lab. of Neurochemistry	10	Off. of Dir. Extramural Programs	25
Lab. of Cellular Pharmacology	23	Research Grants & Fellowships Branch	79
Lab. of Clinical Science	60	Training & Manpower Branch	96
Lab. of Psychology	77	Community Research & Services Branch	91
Lab. of Socio-Environmental Studies	26	Community M.H. Facilities	8
Office of Clinical Director	18	Field Operations	97
Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center	57	Psychopharmacology Svc. Center	40
		Career Development Program	72
		Clearinghouse	42
			1,235 1/

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	779	893	1,046	1,164	1,235
In D.C. area	659	789	924	992	1,025
Outside D.C. area	120	104	122	172	210

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
(in thousands)					
Total Available					
Appropriations and other funds	\$95,761	\$108,458 ^{2/}	143,280 ^{3/}	174,398 ^{4/}	188,098 ^{5/}
Funds Available for:					
Direct Operations	13,166	16,648	18,985	23,917	24,395
Grants	82,595	91,810	124,295	150,481	163,703

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by NIMH staff	327	382	400	472	526
Inpatient admission (to Clinical Center)	109	161	179	252	213
Outpatient visits	2,520	3,388	5,625	9,275	7,129
No. of research grant applications:Reviewed ^{6/}	1,810	2,167	2,678	2,903	2,900
Approved	1,161	1,350	1,745	1,995	2,000
No. of training grant applications:Reviewed ^{6/}	1,012	1,530	1,556	1,780	1,900
Approved	844	1,349	1,447	1,665	1,780

^{1/} Excludes allocation to St. Elizabeths Hosp. ^{4/} Includes \$124,953 of other funds

^{2/} Includes \$71,000 of other funds available available

^{3/} Includes \$98,000 of other funds available ^{5/} Includes \$162,000 " " " available

^{6/} Includes non-competing continuations

National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To conduct, support, and stimulate research relating to the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological and sensory disorders; to promote the coordination of such research and the application of results; and to assist in the training of specialists in neurological and related research.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	An estimated 20 million Americans are afflicted by neurological or sensory disorders. Most of the disorders are not presently curable, and relatively few are amenable to treatment. These disorders include cerebral palsy, mental retardation, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cerebrovascular disorders, Parkinsonism, and diseases of the eye and ear.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Institute conducts basic and clinical research in the neurological and sensory disorders. It supports research and research training in medical schools, hospitals, and other institutions, by research fellowships, grants to medical schools and other institutions, and stipends to individuals for special training at both the clinical and basic research level. It coordinates broad-scale collaborative investigations in such areas as cerebral palsy and the cerebrovascular disorders.
	During the past fiscal year, the Institute developed six additional multidisciplinary study centers for research in prevention and cure of the major disorders of the brain and sensory organs. One center is for Parkinson's disease and allied disorders. This center is an important program development since it will not only conduct a comprehensive program of research but will also serve as a focal point for the review and dissemination of information on Parkinson's disease to the medical community.
	New knowledge of prematurity, neonatal jaundice, and asphyxia is being derived from early analysis of data now available within the Institute's multi-institutional Collaborative Perinatal Project. Related animal studies with some nine hundred monkeys at the Institute's Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology in Puerto Rico have supplied information on events and circumstances that occur during the perinatal period affecting pregnancy outcome.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 431(a), 432-433 (42 USC 241, 289a-289c).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Neurology and Blindness Activities; General Research and Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council, Board of Scientific Counselors, Advisory Panel on Evaluation of Clinical Therapy, five review committees.

National Institute of Neurological Diseases & Blindness--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Richard Masland

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	67
Extramural Programs	72
Collaborative and Field Research	371
<u>Intramural Research</u>	
Office of Associate Director	19
Electroencephalography Branch	12
Medical Neurology Branch	28
Ophthalmology Branch	29
Surgical Neurology Branch	56
Laboratory of Biophysics	15
Laboratory of Molecular Biology	14
Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences	30
Laboratory of Neurochemistry	19
Laboratory of Neuropathology	6
Laboratory of Neurophysiology	<u>11</u>
	<u>Total</u>
	749

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>749</u>
In D.C. area	397	472	552	624	672
Outside D.C. area	33	44	63	74	77
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
			(in thousands)		
<u>Total available</u>					
Appropriations and other funds	\$49,600	\$63,772 ^{1/}	\$77,672	\$82,935 ^{3/}	\$87,823 ^{4/}
<u>Funds available for:</u>					
Direct operations	8,373	11,126	12,794	14,489	14,676
Grants	41,227	52,646	64,878	68,446	73,147
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
No. of research papers submitted for publication by NINDB Staff	181	194	189	278	218
Inpatient admissions (to Clinical Center)	700	721	756	735	629
Outpatient visits	1,300	1,532	1,844	2,434	3,140
No. of research grant applications: Reviewed ^{2/}	1,455	1,632	1,869	1,995	2,000
Approved	1,187	1,336	1,563	1,680	1,700
Training Grant applications: Reviewed ^{2/}	237	241	274	253	315
Approved	204	208	238	235	290

1/ Includes \$1,000 of other funds available.

2/ Includes non-competing continuations.

3/ Includes \$1,054 of other funds available.

4/ Includes \$2,000 of other funds available.

Clinical Center

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To provide the specialized forms of hospital care necessary for the study of both normal and abnormal physical and emotional phenomena in patients, thereby furthering the quest for new knowledge of the diseases of man. To encourage the continuous interchange of information and ideas between the many specialized branches of medical and laboratory science and, concurrently, to maintain an environment wherein productive medical research can be expected to flourish, and in which promising young physician-investigators may have advanced training opportunities which will fit them for successful careers in medical research and teaching.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The complexities of modern medical and related sciences have created a multitude of narrowly limited specialties. The system of daily operation at the Clinical Center integrates the various problems of these specialties and, in so doing, hastens the acquisition and evaluation of knowledge. This gives material aid in checking the mounting problem of chronic diseases and those with the highest incidence of mortality.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Opened in 1953, the Clinical Center is now operating at its planned total capacity of 516 beds and 1,100 laboratory modules. Patients are admitted from all parts of the United States, after referral by their own physicians, if their illness and current condition meet the specific needs of an active research program. The patient-care organization of the Clinical Center provides all necessary hospital services.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301 (42 USC 241).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation - General Research and Services, NIH-PHS.
ADVISORY GROUPS	An advisory Medical Board composed of principal clinicians from the various Institutes and the heads of central service medical departments. Numerous panels of specialty consultants on individual medical problems of patients.

Clinical Center -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Jack Masur

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	42
Administrative Branch	359
Clinical and Professional Educational Service	7
Employee Health Service Branch	23
Admissions and Followup Department	9
Dental Department	25
Nursing Department	559
Nutrition Department	268 ^{1/}
Social Service Department	42
Diagnostic X-ray Department	50
Anesthesiology Department	23
Pathological Anatomy Department	0 ^{2/}
Clinical Pathology Department	123
Rehabilitation Department	26
Pharmacy Department	65
Medical Record Department	77
Blood Bank	20
Radiation Safety	17 ^{3/}
	1,735

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30) ^{1/}	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>1,632</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,659</u>	<u>1,693</u>	<u>1,735</u>
In D. C. area	1,628	1,623	1,658	1,692	1,734
Outside D.C. area	4	2	1	1	1
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year) ^{1/}	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
			(in thousands)		
Allocations	\$10,269	\$11,247	\$12,722	\$13,622	\$13,845
Obligations	10,257	11,247	12,722	13,622	13,845
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
(Total NIH fiscal year)					
Level of bed activation					
reached	516	516	516	516	516
Bed days available	188,856	188,340	188,340	188,340	188,340
Patient days	139,045	141,214	142,739	142,135	136,270
Inpatient admissions	3,555	3,758	3,941	4,060	3,953
Outpatient visits	26,387	27,416	38,339	42,751	42,424

1/ Includes Clinical Center cafeteria employees and funds

2/ Staffed by the National Cancer Institute

3/ Transferred from Office of Administrative Management February 1, 1963.

Division of Biologics Standards

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To establish and maintain standards for the safety, potency, and purity of commercial biological products applicable to the prevention and treatment of diseases of man, and to conduct related research and control activities.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Many biologics are derived from bacteria and viruses, and all, by their nature, are potentially dangerous if improperly prepared and tested. Thus, close surveillance of production and constant improvement in quality are essential. Through biological research, smallpox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, rabies, tetanus, and poliomyelitis can now be prevented or treated, but many infectious diseases remain for which science is attempting to develop antigens. The Division's flexible research program makes it possible to keep pace with these new developments.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Division's primary responsibility is administration of those sections of the Public Health Service Act pertaining to the sale of biological products in interstate commerce, as well as export and import. Subject to regulation are the vaccines, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products, including human blood and its derivatives. Effective discharge of these responsibilities requires the design and development, within a research context, of adequate and practical standards for the production and testing of biologics, careful surveillance of production methods, and the continuous improvement of testing procedures. Over 7,000 control tests are performed annually on individual lots of biological products. Seventy-five official standard, reference and control preparations are currently maintained, and each year approximately 6,000 vials of standard reference preparations are distributed to manufacturers and laboratories throughout the world engaged in biological standardization.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301, 351, 352 (42 USC 241, 262, 263)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Biologics Standards; General Research and Services, NIH-PHS
ADVISORY GROUPS	Board of Scientific Counselors, Ad Hoc Committee on Live Poliovirus Vaccine, Technical Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

Division of Biologics Standards -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Roderick MurrayORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	68
Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology	53
Laboratory of Viral Immunology	48
Laboratory of Biophysics and Biochemistry	10
Laboratory of Blood and Blood Products	42
Laboratory of Bacterial Products	19
Laboratory of Control Activities	27
Total	267

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>267</u>
In D. C. area	197	225	207	231	267
Outside D. C. area	1	1	0	0	0
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
			(in thousands)		
<u>Total available</u>					
Appropriations	\$2,970	\$3,036	\$3,947	\$4,777	\$4,959
<u>Funds available for:</u>					
Direct operations	\$2,926	\$3,036	\$3,947	\$4,777	\$4,959

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u> (Est.)
(fiscal year)					
No. of research papers submitted for publication by DBS Staff	55	73	45	42	41
Total No. of establishments licensed	186	190	196	203	207
Total No. of product licenses in effect	1,217	1,200	1,230	1,300	1,327
No. of licenses issued during fiscal year:					
Establishment	19	19	13	24	20
Product	63	32	59	102	70

Division of Research Grants

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To formulate, coordinate, and evaluate policies and procedures governing the administration of PHS extramural programs; to provide scientific and technical review of applications for research grants and fellowship awards through the mechanism of study sections, panels, and committees composed of scientists from universities and research institutions; to provide basic operating statistics and to conduct continuous statistical analysis of all extramural programs.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	In recent years, national concern with the need to combat disease in man has led to vastly increased federal expenditures for research into the causes, cure, and prevention of the chronic and infectious diseases to which man is prone. Generally, the funds available from non-government sources have been insufficient to initiate or continue significant research or to guarantee a continuing supply of medical research manpower.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Presently, over 80 percent of the appropriations to the National Institutes of Health are used to support programs of research and research training in the health and health-related sciences in research institutions and universities. The Division is responsible for coordinating development of policies and procedures in grant administration for 23 PHS institutes and divisions. It is responsible for managing the DRG study sections, panels, and committees, and their preliminary review of research grant and fellowship applications, and, in addition, assigns all such grants and awards to the appropriate reviewing group and PHS institute or division; establishes policies and procedures for administering and managing grants for research, training and fellowship programs; provides statistical data and analysis for control of operations and guidance of program planning activities, and disseminates information on the extramural program to the general and scientific public. The Division also administers the patent policies and procedures governing PHS grantee inventions, and coordinates the Grants Associates Program of the National Institutes of Health.
	The Division has compiled, in coordination with the supporting PHS institutes and divisions, a Grants Manual, which was distributed to grantee institutions to assist them in administering PHS research grant funds.
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Sec. 301 (42 USC 241).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	NIH Management Funds - transferred from appropriations to the PHS institutes and divisions which rely on administrative and technical services provided by the Division.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Fifty-two review committees.

Division of Research Grants -- Statistical Summary

CHIEF OF PROGRAM: Dr. Eugene A. ConfreyORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Chief	68
Internal Operations Branch	36
Career Development Review Branch	87
Research Grants Review Branch	154
Statistics and Analysis Branch	147
Grants Management Branch	56
Special Programs Review Branch	1
Total	549

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	380	498	502	531	549	
In D.C. area	370	498	502	531	549	
Outside D. C. area	10	0	0	0	0	
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	(Est)
			(in thousands)			
Allocations	\$4,124	\$4,570	\$5,878	\$6,679	\$7,108	
Obligations	4,100	4,570	5,878	6,679	7,108	
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	(Est)
(total NIH fiscal year)						
Research grant						
applications: Reviewed 1/	13,557	16,513	19,757	21,203	21,400	
Approved	11,010	13,252	15,557	16,903	17,300	
Research fellowship						
applications: Reviewed 2/	4,367	5,479	6,311	6,619	7,500	
Approved	3,712	4,703	5,331	5,538	6,400	

1/ Includes non-competing continuations

2/ Includes applications pending final action

Division of Research Facilities and Resources

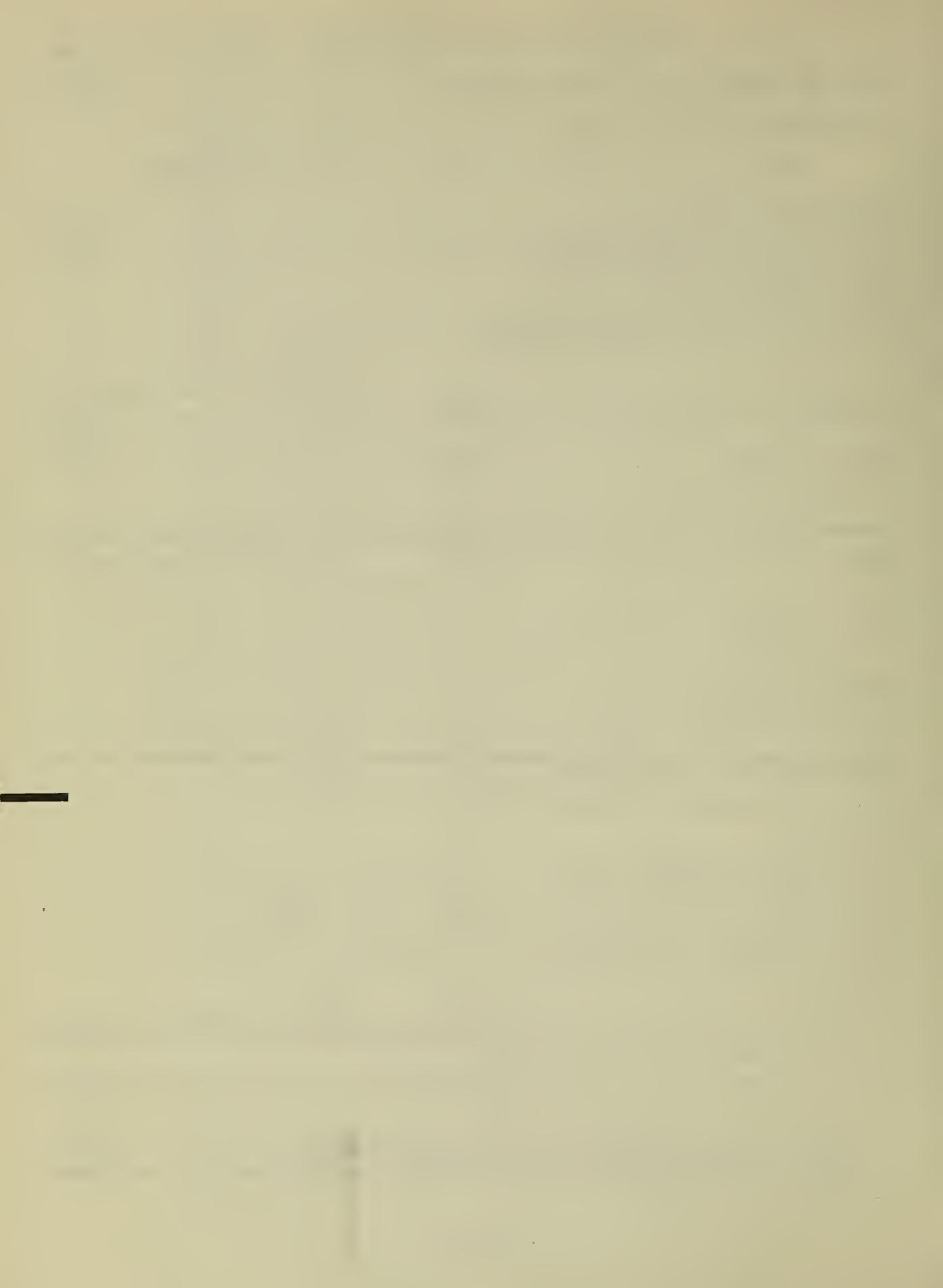
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To plan and administer grant programs providing resources and facilities for the total research programs of institutions conducting health-related research, including health research facilities construction, general clinical centers, general research support grants, primate and animal resources, special research resources, and biomedical information sciences.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	In recent years, the kinds of research contemplated by individual investigators have demanded increasingly sophisticated and expensive facilities. Generally, individual projects and investigators have not been able to justify fully expenditures for such facilities; rather, it has been the institution conducting research that has sponsored and supported the construction and development of multipurpose, multicategorical facilities and resources.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Many of these programs had been in operation for several years prior to their consolidation in the Division in 1962. More than 1100 grants, totalling \$280 million of 50/50 matching Federal funds have been awarded to more than 390 institutions to aid in construction of health research facilities. Seventy-eight general clinical research centers have been approved to permit institutions to conduct broad scale general clinical research. Awards have been made for 6 regional primate centers and one national conditioning center. The program is being extended to provide for regional resources for development of other laboratory animal colonies for experimental purposes. Thirty-two computer centers and one biomedical engineering program have been established, and other specialized resources are being provided for institutions which include programs in the health information sciences and for establishing centers for special resources in comparative physiology, biochemistry, behavioral sciences, and biomedical engineering. Approximately 262 institutions are receiving general purpose research and research support grants for the development of broad research programs.
PL 88-164, Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, earmarked twenty-six million dollars, over a four-year period, for construction grants for centers for research on mental retardation and related aspects of human development. Establishment of the Scientific and Technical Information Resources Branch was approved.	
LEGAL BASIS	PHS Act, as amended, particularly Section 301 and Titles IV and VII (42 USC 241, 281-289c, 292-292i)
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual Congressional Appropriation
ADVISORY GROUPS	National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities Construction, and National Advisory Research Resources Committee. Advisory Committee on Animal Resources; three review committees.

Division of Research Facilities and Resources -- Statistical Summary

CHIEF OF PROGRAM: Dr. Frederick L. StoneORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	
Office of the Chief		41
General Research Support Grants		11
General Clinical Research Centers		16
Special Research Resources Branch		4
Animal Resources Branch		8
Health Research Facilities Branch		42
Office of Architecture and Engineering		13
	Total	135
<hr/>		
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>135</u>
In D. C. area	95	117
Outside D. C. area	17	18
<hr/>		
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
		(in thousands)
<u>Total available</u>		<u>1965 (Est.)</u>
Appropriations	\$95,299 ^{1/}	\$96,405 ^{2/}
		\$102,829
<u>Funds available for:</u>		
Direct operations	3,362	1,875
Grants	91,937	94,530
		\$100,884
<hr/>		
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Special Program grant applications: <u>3/</u>		
Reviewed	92	79
Approved	55	45
Construction grant applications:		
Reviewed	160	111 <u>4/</u>
Approved	131	90 <u>4/</u>
General research support grant applications		
Reviewed	353	304
Approved	264	262

1/ Includes \$50,000,000 for grants for construction of health research facilities and \$312,000 of other funds available.2/ Includes \$56,000,000 for grants for construction of health research facilities and \$98,995 of other funds available.3/ Includes grant applications for Special Research Resources, General Clinical Research Centers, Primate Centers and Animal Resources.4/ Includes grants for construction of mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers.



PROGRAMS
OF THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PART II

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

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Saint Elizabeths Hospital is the largest Federally-operated hospital for the mentally ill. The patient population is composed of District of Columbia residents, beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, persons charged with or convicted of crimes in the United States courts including courts of the District of Columbia and a number of other categories.

The Hospital conducts extensive research and training programs along with its primary objective of treating the mentally ill. The research programs provide insight to the causes, treatment and prevention of mental illness. The Hospital's training program provides an additional source of professional staff essential for the treatment program.

Fiscal Year 1964 was the first year of operations under an indefinite appropriation. The Hospital received appropriated funds equal to the difference between the amount of patient care reimbursements actually received and the total program costs approved by the Congress.

Another fiscal improvement during the year was the placement of charges for the care of District of Columbia patients on a basis comparable with mental hospital costs in the upper ten percent of the states. This change in rates placed Saint Elizabeths Hospital costs to the District of Columbia at a level which it could reasonably be expected to support. Also, it provides greater incentives for the out-placement in lower cost facilities of those D.C. patients who no longer require treatment in a mental hospital.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To furnish "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment" for several classes of mentally ill persons, including residents of the District of Columbia, beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, mentally ill persons charged with or convicted of crimes in the United States courts, including the courts of the District of Columbia, certain American citizens and nationals found mentally ill in foreign countries, the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, and members of the military services admitted to the Hospital prior to July 16, 1946. Admission requirements are covered by numerous statutes. Detailed information may be secured from the Hospital Registrar.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Certain categories of patients, notably Federal and District prisoners, impose unique demands on the Hospital and staff. The location of the Hospital in the National Capital brings to Saint Elizabeths a considerable number of non-residents and their admission and treatment add materially to the administrative, fiscal, and medical workload of the Hospital.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Present program operations are directed toward the accomplishment of the primary function of the Hospital - the care of the patient - and include (a) the most effective modern treatment methods attainable with present resources, (b) the instruction and training of Hospital physicians and members of related professions and services, and (c) carrying out research and cooperating with organizations or individuals engaged in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness. In some instances, research is undertaken jointly with the National Institute of Mental Health.
LEGAL BASIS	Established by the Act of March 3, 1855, Rev. Stat. § 4838 (1875), 24 U.S.C. 161. Designated as Saint Elizabeths Hospital by the Act of July 1, 1916, 39 Stat. 309, § 1.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	<u>Salaries and Expenses</u> - An annual Congressional appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the Hospital is supplemented by reimbursements from the District of Columbia and certain Federal agencies for patient care furnished their beneficiaries, and to a small extent by miscellaneous receipts.

Buildings and Facilities - Funds for miscellaneous improvements of existing facilities and for new construction are obtained by a separate annual Federal appropriation. However, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 472, 83d Cong., 2d Sess. (July 2, 1954), 68 Stat. 443, the District of Columbia is required to pay a proportionate share of the cost of major repairs and of new construction authorized at Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Such costs are included in the patient per diem rate calculated for the District of Columbia pursuant to Section 2 of the Act of August 4, 1947, 61 Stat. 751, 24 U.S.C. 168a, and the amounts so collected are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Digest of Legislation Governing Operations of

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

- 1855 Established as the Government Hospital for the Insane under Act of March 3, 1855, Rev. Stat. § 4838 (1875), 24 U.S.C. 161.
- 1916 Designated as Saint Elizabeths Hospital by the Act of July 1, 1916, § 1, 39 Stat. 309.
- 1940 Functions of Saint Elizabeths Hospital transferred from the Department of Interior to the Federal Security Agency under Reorganization Plan No. IV of 1940, § 11 (a), 54 Stat. 1236.
- 1946 Functions of the Hospital and the Superintendent thereof and of the Federal Security Agency and the Federal Security Administrator relating to the insane of the Army and Navy of the United States transferred to the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy under Reorganization Plan No. III of 1946, § 201, 60 Stat. 1098.
- 1953 Functions of the Federal Security Administrator transferred to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under Reorganization Plan No. I of 1953, § 5, 67 Stat. 631.

Basic laws governing the admission of patients and specific hospital functions are contained in Chapter 4 of Title 24, United States Code; Chapter 9, of Title 24, United States Code; Chapter 4 of Title 32, District of Columbia Code (1961); and Chapter 3 of Title 24, District of Columbia Code (1961).

Saint Elizabeths Hospital - Statistical Summary

SUPERINTENDENT: Dale C. Cameron, M.D.

ORGANIZATION (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>				
Office of the Superintendent	57				
Division of Administration	1126				
Division of Medical Services	2784				
	<u>Total</u>				3967
PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment in D.C. area	3,132	3,439	3,720	4,011	3,967
	3,132	3,439	3,720	4,011	3,967
FUNDS (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
			(in thousands)		
Total Available					
Salaries and Expenses: \$18,488	\$20,857	\$22,498	\$25,956	\$27,909	\$28,330
Appropriations	3,805	4,572	5,105	6,332	7,896
Reimbursements	14,683	16,285	17,393	19,624	20,013
Buildings and Facilities	330	5,445 ^{1/}	645 ^{2/}	8,095	627
Appropriations	330	5,445	645	8,095	627
Transfer to SEH	80	120	166	149	154
NIMH-SEH Research Grants	80	100	100	115	120
	-	20	66	34	34
					125
					202
PROGRAM STATISTICS	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
(fiscal year)					
Admissions	1,894	1,981	2,024	1,930	1,692
Discharges	1,101	1,395	1,648	1,559	1,469
Deaths	504	440	484	513	444
Average daily patient load	6,983	6,976	6,839	6,668	6,412
Federal beneficiaries	1,915	1,996	1,976	1,925	1,187
District of Columbia	5,068	4,980	4,863	4,743	5,225 ^{4/}
Per diem rate (patient care):	<u>3/</u>	<u>\$7.21</u>	<u>\$8.18</u>	<u>\$8.88</u>	<u>\$10.30</u>
					<u>\$11.44^{5/}</u>

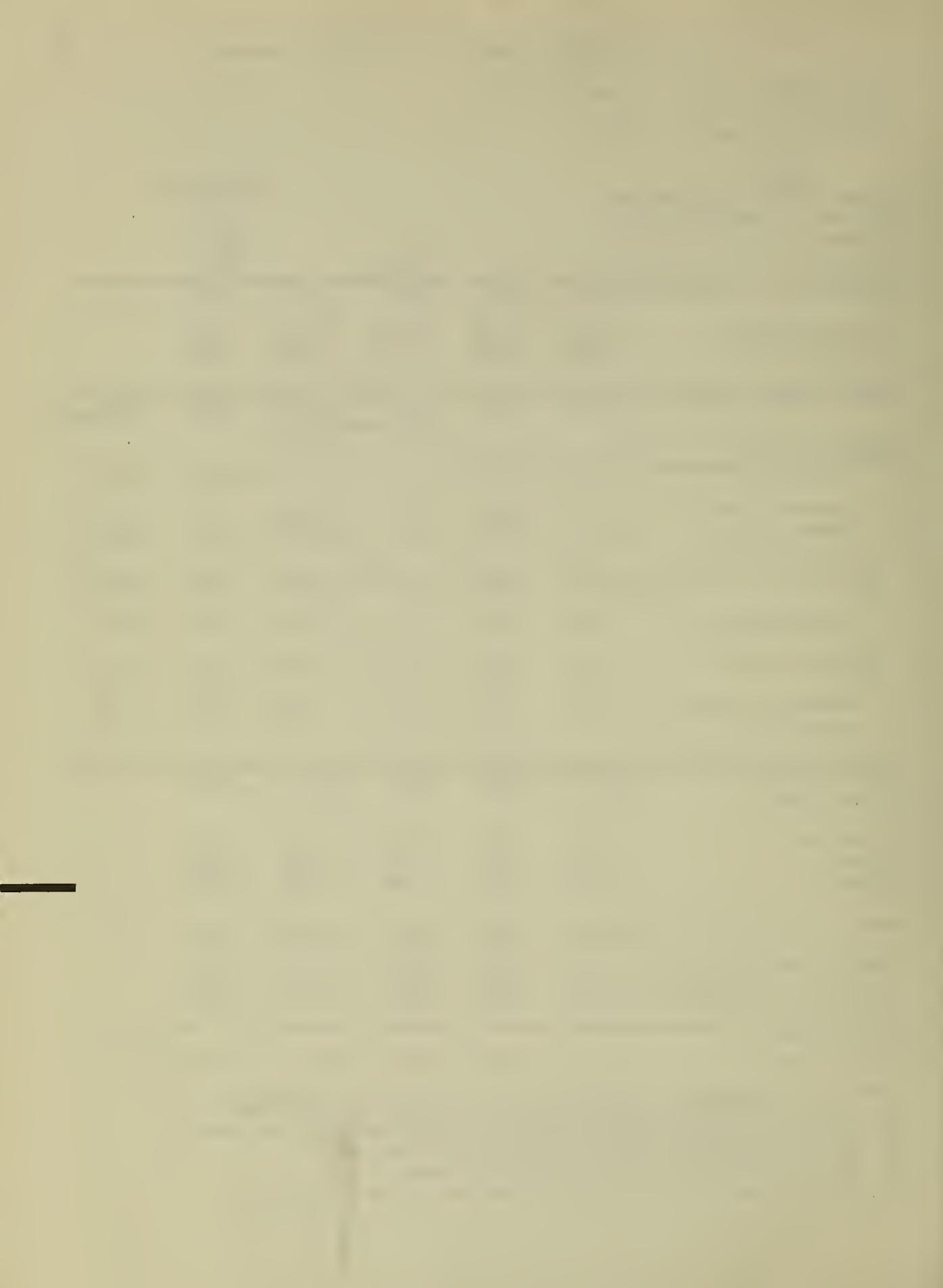
^{1/} Includes \$106,000 reappropriated by the 1961 Appropriations Act.

^{2/} Includes \$70,000 reappropriated by the 1962 Appropriations Act.

^{3/} The per diem rates shown are averages for the year.

^{4/} Includes 658 District of Columbia "prisoners".

^{5/} Excludes District of Columbia whose patient rate was \$9.49.



P R O G R A M S

OF THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART II

Social Security Administration

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The idea of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance--or social security, as most people call it--is a simple one. During working years covered workers and their employers pay contributions that go into the social security trust funds; when earnings have stopped because of retirement in old age, death or total disability, benefit payments are made from these funds to replace part of the lost earnings.

When the program began in 1937, it covered only workers in commerce and industry, and provided benefits only for retired aged workers. Since that time a series of far-reaching improvements in the program have been adopted. It now covers almost all who work for a living, including the self-employed. Payments go not only to retired people, but also to their families, to disabled workers and their families, and to families of workers who have died. The level of benefits has been increased from time to time to reflect changing prices and levels of living. With all the improvements, the program has been kept on an actuarially sound basis to match income and outgo for the present and the future.

An Advisory Council on Social Security, with membership representing employers, employees, the self-employed, and the public was appointed in June of 1963. The Council completed its study of all aspects of the social security program in December 1964 and submitted its report of findings and recommendations.

Social security is now paying about 1.3 billion dollars each month to 20 million men, women, and children. About 91% of the people now becoming 65 are eligible for benefits. At the beginning of 1964, about 92 million people were insured under the program, 57 million permanently insured (that is, they had worked long enough to qualify for retirement benefits even if they did no more work under the program). More than half of the insured group had worked long enough and recently enough to satisfy the work requirements for disability insurance protection should they become disabled in 1964. Nine out of ten young children and their mothers are assured of payments should the breadwinner die. Along with these significant security values for almost all American families, social security has also become an important stabilizing influence in the Nation's economy.

The Social Security Administration, through its Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, also is concerned with the promotion of thrift by encouraging cooperative systematic saving and making short-term loans available to credit union members at reasonable rates of interest.

At the beginning of 1964, there were 10,955 Federally chartered credit unions in operation with 7.5 million members. These credit unions had assets of \$3.9 billion and loans outstanding amounting to \$2.9 billion.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Social Security Administration administers the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and the Federal credit union program. It is responsible for studying problems of poverty and insecurity, and the contributions that can be made to their solution by social insurance and related programs, and for making recommendations for the most effective methods of improving social and economic security through social insurance.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

The Social Security Administration is composed of the Commissioner's staff, four operating divisions, five staff divisions, two special staffs, the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

Administration of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program involves the establishment and maintenance of individual accounts of earnings for employees and self-employed persons covered by the Social Security Act; the processing of claims for benefits filed by aged workers, their wives, husbands and children, disabled workers and their dependents, and the survivors of deceased workers; the certification of benefit payments for people on the benefit rolls; and the holding of hearings and rendering of administrative decisions through the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals on appealed claims or other issues. In addition to its regular administrative duties, the Social Security Administration is actively concerned with the extent of the protection afforded by all public and private insurance and benefit programs, and their relationship to the basic protections provided by the old-age, survivors and disability insurance program. The program is administered by a staff of some 34,600 employees, working in 11 regional and 616 district offices, seven payment centers, and the central headquarters in Baltimore.

The administration of the Federal credit union program involves the establishment of a national system of cooperative associations for pooling the savings of members and making short-term loans to them at a low rate of interest. The program is administered by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions which has its headquarters in Washington. Most of the Bureau's 425 employees are engaged in field activities throughout the Nation.

Director of SSA Programs - Robert M. Ball, Commissioner of Social Security

Employees (June 30, 1964)

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Advances and Reimbursements</u>
Office of the Commissioner.....	19	---
Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program.	34,603	129
Federal Credit Union Program.....	433	---
International Social Security Association.....	1	---

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment.....	<u>25,833</u>	<u>31,440</u>	<u>34,501</u>	<u>34,796</u>	<u>35,056</u>
In D.C. Area (includes Baltimore)...	8,185	9,513	10,230	10,401	10,453
Outside D.C. Area....	17,648	21,927	24,271	24,395	24,603

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>		
			(In thousands)					

Total available:

Appropriations.....	\$191,876	\$232,496	\$271,892	\$286,838	\$317,992	\$337,376	<u>3/</u>
Advances and reimbursements.....	485	696	1,379	673	803	881	
Fees (FCU).....	3,306	3,591	4,033	4,315	4,487	5,038	

Funds available for:

Direct operations...	195,667	236,783	273,304	291,821	323,190	337,545	<u>3/</u>
Construction.....	---	----	4,000	---	---	5,750	
International Social Security Association meeting...	---	----	---	5	92	---	
Cooperative Research and Demonstration Projects.....	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	246,000	510,000	

1/ Actual past data in number of employees and funds have been adjusted to reflect the organization structure of the Social Security Administration under the reorganization effective January 28, 1963.

2/ No estimate was made of the division of funds for Cooperative Research and Demonstration Projects between the Social Security and Welfare Administrations.

3/ Includes \$5,216,000 pay increase supplemental.

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION GOVERNING OPERATIONS OF
THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

I. Office of the Commissioner

Specific delegated and participating functions of the Commissioner, including the statutory powers of the Secretary delegated to the Commissioner by the Department Organization Manual Chapter 8-000, are expressly or impliedly stated in the following. Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 271, 74th Congress), as amended: Sections 201, 205, 206, 217, 218, 221, 702, 703, 704, 1102, 1106, and 1110; Social Security Amendments of 1956 (P.L. 880, 84th Congress), as amended: Section 116; Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act (P.L. 881, 84th Congress): Sections 202, 404, 405, and 601; Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (P.L. 162, 75th Congress), as amended: Sections 4 and 5; Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953: Section 4.

II. Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program

Social Security Act (P.L. 271, 74th Congress), August 14, 1935, Titles II and XI, as amended; Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act (P.L. 881, 84th Congress), Sections 202, 404, 405, and 601; Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (P.L. 162, 75th Congress), Sections 4 and 5, as amended.

III. Federal Credit Unions Program

Federal Credit Union Act (P.L. 467, 73rd Congress), June 26, 1934, as amended.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the OASDI program is to provide continuing income for individuals and their families as partial replacement of earnings lost through old-age retirement, permanent and total disability, or death of the family earner, and to do this in a way which enhances the dignity of the individual and fosters self-reliance. The system is supported by the contributions of covered workers and their employers and covered self-employed persons; benefits are earned through work and related to past earnings. Payments under the program serve as a base to which the individual may add savings, private insurance income, and income from private pension plans and other sources.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

All workers and their dependents are subject to the risk of loss of earned income arising out of retirement, death, or permanent and total disability.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE

Coverage--The OASDI system covers almost all employment, both civilian and military, in the United States and generally employment performed outside the United States by an American citizen for an American employer. It also covers earnings derived by self-employed individuals. The principal excluded groups are self-employed doctors of medicine and employees of the Federal Government who are covered by retirement systems. Certain conditions are attached to coverage for individuals in other groups. For example, the coverage of agricultural employees is based upon wage or regularity of employment tests, the coverage of domestic employees is based upon a wage test, and the coverage of self-employed persons is contingent upon their having net earnings from a trade or business of at least \$400 a year. Employees of State and local governments are covered on the basis of voluntary agreements between the States and the Federal Government; commissioned, licensed, and ordained ministers may elect coverage as self-employed persons; certain employees of foreign governments and international organizations are compulsorily covered as self-employed persons; and employees of nonprofit organizations are covered on the basis of voluntary waivers of tax exemption filed by employers. Earnings up to \$4,800 per year are covered. Contributions on covered earnings are at rates scheduled in the law--the contribution rates in effect in 1964 were 3 5/8 percent each for employees and employers and 5.4 percent for self-employed persons. Contribution rates will increase in 1966 and again in 1968, when workers and their employers will each be paying 4 5/8 percent, and self-employed persons will be contributing 6.9 percent, of covered earnings.

Benefits--Monthly old-age insurance benefits are payable to a retired insured person at age 62. Dependents' benefits are payable to the wife of a retired insured worker at age 62, or at any age if she has in her care a child entitled to child's benefits based on the earnings of her retired insured husband; and also to the retired worker's unmarried child under age 18 (and at age 18 or over if the child is unable to engage in substantial gainful work because of a continuous severe physical or mental impairment that existed before age 18). Under certain circumstances, benefits are also payable to the dependent husband age 62 or over of a retired insured woman worker.

Monthly survivor benefits are payable to a widow at age 62, and to a mother (including a former wife divorced under certain conditions) at any age having in her care a child of her deceased husband entitled to child's benefits; to unmarried children under age 18 of a deceased worker (and to children 18 or over who are unable to engage in substantial gainful work because of a severe physical or mental impairment that existed continuously since before age 18); to a dependent parent at age 62 and, under certain conditions, to a dependent widower aged 62 or over of an insured working woman.

Full monthly benefits are payable in the case of widows, widowers and dependent parents aged 62 or over, but benefits to retired workers and wives or dependent husbands who elect to receive such benefits after attaining age 62 and before attaining age 65 are in actuarially reduced amounts which will continue to be paid throughout the period of entitlement.

Monthly disability insurance benefits are payable to a worker under age 65 who is insured for the purpose of these benefits, and who is (and for at least 6 months has been) unable to engage in any substantial gainful work because of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to continue for a long and indefinite period or to result in death. Benefits for the dependents of disabled workers are payable under the same conditions as for dependents of retired workers. Disability insurance benefits may be paid for as many as 12 months during which a beneficiary is testing his ability to work despite his impairment. In any case, benefits are continued through the second month following the month in which the disability ceases. A disability benefit is not paid for any month in which the disabled beneficiary refuses without good cause to accept certain available rehabilitation services. The "disability freeze" provision preserves the future benefit rights of disability beneficiaries and of certain other disabled workers. Under this provision, the period during which an insured worker is disabled does not count against him in determining eligibility for, and the amount of, OASDI benefits which may become payable based on his earnings record.

A beneficiary (unless age 72 or over) will have benefits withheld if his earnings (whether or not in covered employment or self-employment) are over \$1,200 in a year, at the rate of \$1 in benefits for each \$2 of earnings between \$1,200 and \$1,700, and for each \$1 of earnings above \$1,700, except that he is not subject to a deduction for any month in which he neither rendered services for wages in excess of \$100 nor rendered substantial services in self-employment.

In addition to any monthly payments, upon the death of an insured person a lump sum is payable to the surviving widow or widower if she or he was living in the same household with the deceased worker at the time of death. If no such person exists, the lump sum is payable as reimbursement to the person or persons who paid the burial expenses or directly to the funeral director for unpaid funeral home expenses on application of the person who assumed responsibility for the expenses. If no person assumes responsibility for the burial expenses within 90 days of the worker's death, the payment may be made to the funeral home on its own application.

An individual who has been denied benefit payments may appeal his case to the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals. The Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, which has no responsibility for previous actions on the claims, has the authority to hold hearings, to render decisions and to review such decisions in cases in which a claimant for benefits or other entitlement disagrees with the reconsidered or revised determination. The hearings are conducted throughout the country by hearing examiners, who inquire into the issues, make findings and issue decisions thereon, and notify the claimants of the decisions. The action of the hearing examiner is reviewable by the Appeals Council. The decision of the Appeals Council or, if it denies a request for review, the decision of the hearing examiner, becomes the final decision of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. All such decisions are appealable to the Federal courts.

LEGAL BASIS

Social Security Act (P.L. 271, 74th Congress), August 14, 1935, Titles II and XI, as amended (42 USC 401 et seq. and 1301 et seq.). Administrative Procedure Act (P.L. 404, 79th Congress) (5 USC 1001 et seq.).

SOURCES OF
FUNDS

Administrative expenses are met from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. Benefit payments are made directly from the trust funds in accordance with sections 201 (h) and 205 (i) of the Social Security Act, as amended. All of the funds not needed for current benefit payments and administrative expenses are invested in obligations of the United States. Income of the trust funds consists of amounts equivalent to the contributions of employers, employees and the self-employed plus interest on investments of the funds.

ADVISORY
GROUPS

Advisory Council on Social Security Financing appointed in 1963; it is the second in a series of councils provided for under the 1956 amendments. The law provides for naming subsequent councils in 1966 and every fifth year thereafter. All of these councils are required by law to study and report on the financing of the program. However, the 1963 Advisory Council was, in addition, directed under the amendments of 1960 to study all other aspects of the program. Medical Advisory Committee appointed in 1955 as a continuing body to counsel SSA on medical aspects of administering the disability provisions. Under Executive Order 11007, signed February 28, 1962, Medical Advisory Committees are appointed for 2-year terms. Various other ad hoc groups in the past.

RECENT
CHANGES

Public Laws 88-350, approved July 2, 1964 and 88-382, approved July 23, 1964, made minor changes in the coverage provisions for employees of State and local governments. Public Law 88-650, approved October 13, 1964, removed a restriction on the retroactivity of disability applications, provided a further opportunity (through April 15, 1965) for election of social security coverage by those ministers who had not previously elected coverage, and made several other minor changes in the coverage provisions.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program-- 1/
Statistical Summary

ORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Accounting Operations	5,753	Actuary	49
Management	793	Central Planning Staff	32
Claims Control	8,898	Disability Operations	1,648
Claims Policy	178	Field Operations	15,867
Program Evaluation and Planning	114	Hearings and Appeals	875
Research and Statistics	279	Information	117
		Total	34,603

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Paid Employment	25,446	31,024	34,066	34,346	34,603	
In D.C. Area (In- cludes Baltimore)....	8,135	9,461	10,172	10,335	10,386	
Outside D.C. Area.....	17,311	21,563	23,894	24,011	24,217	
FUNDS (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u> (In thousands)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Appropriations (Total)	\$191,876	\$232,496	\$271,892	\$286,833	\$317,900	\$337,376 3/
Direct Operations 2/	191,876	232,496	267,892	286,833	317,900	331,626 3/
Construction	---	---	4,000	---	---	5,750
Reimbursements	485	696	1,379	673	803	881

1/ All past data have been adjusted to reflect the organizational structure of the Social Security Administration under the reorganization effective January 28, 1963.

2/ Includes funds necessary to finance the Office of the Commissioner proper.

3/ Includes \$5,216,000 pay increase supplemental

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program--
Statistical Summary

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
Covered workers (millions) in pd. employment, cal. yr. ave. a/	59.1 87.6	59.5 87.6	60.8 87.7	61.7 87.9	63.1 88.0	
As a % of paid employment a/						
Insured workers (millions), beginning of calendar year b/	79.7	85.4	89.1	90.4	92.0	93.6
Monthly benefits, current-payment status, end of fiscal year:						
Number (millions)	Total OASI DI	14.3 13.7 .52	15.6 14.7 .90	17.3 16.1 1.15	18.6 17.2 1.38	19.5 18.0 1.52
Amount (millions)	Total OASI DI	\$889.9 851.8 38.1	\$992.0 931.7 60.3	\$1,128.2 1,053.1 75.1	\$1,226.3 1,137.4 88.8	\$1,296.1 1,198.6 97.5
Ave. monthly benefits, current-payment status, end of fiscal year:						
Retired worker only	\$ 69.50	\$ 70.40	\$ 72.30	\$ 73.00	\$ 73.60	
Retired worker and aged wife	123.10	125.10	127.40	128.80	130.10	
Aged widow only	57.20	58.20	65.40	66.40	67.40	
Widowed mother and 2 children	173.20	186.50	190.30	191.50	193.90	
Disabled worker only	87.90	87.90	87.80	88.30	88.90	
Disabled worker, young wife, and 1 or more children	186.50	190.10	191.00	192.60	193.60	
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund (fiscal year):						
Income (billions)	\$ 10.4	\$ 11.8	\$ 12.0	\$ 13.8	\$ 16.0	\$ 16.2
Benefit payments (billions)	10.3	11.2	12.7	13.8	14.6	15.3
Administrative expenses (millions)	202	236	251	263	303	314
Transfers to Railroad Retirement Account (millions)	600	332	361	423	403	399
Fund, end of fiscal yr. (billions)	20.8	20.9	19.6	18.9	19.7	19.9
Disability Insurance Trust Fund (fiscal year):						
Income (millions)	\$1,034	\$1,083	\$1,089	\$1,144	\$1,208	\$1,219
Benefit payments (millions)	528	704	1,011	1,171	1,251	1,416
Administrative expenses (millions)	32	36	64	67	68	79
Transfers to Railroad Retirement Account (millions)	-27	5	11	20	19	20
Fund, end of fiscal yr. (millions)	2,167	2,504	2,507	2,394	2,264	1,968

- a/ Coverage in effect, based on the current population survey of the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Includes Armed Forces and Joint Railroad Retirement-OASDI coverage and beginning 1960, Alaska and Hawaii.
- b/ Includes insured workers no longer in paid employment on date specified.

Federal Credit Unions Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To make credit for provident purposes available to people of small means through a national system of cooperative thrift and loan associations. To stimulate systematic savings to provide liquid cash reserves for Federal credit union members by emphasizing self-discipline and wise management of resources. To promote sound credit and thrift practices among credit union members and thereby help raise the standard of living, strengthen family life, increase self-reliance, and stabilize the economy of the United States. To provide a further market for securities of the United States.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Families need their own voluntary savings readily available to strengthen their basic economic and social security, but a great many have no liquid savings. Although society has made progress in alleviating the evils of usury, millions of people either have no access to credit at reasonable rates or do not use those sources which are available. Usurious money lenders continue to take a heavy toll of the worker's income. As the economy generally expands so does the need of people for systematic thrift and credit at reasonable rates. With the continually mounting pressure on consumers to go into debt, the need for consumer education in the wise use of credit becomes increasingly more important.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions issues charters to eligible groups of people with a common bond of occupation, association, or residence within a well-defined neighborhood, community or rural district. Approximately once a year, it examines each Federal credit union for financial soundness, compliance with law, and extent of service to its members. This examination is the principal supervisory tool of the Bureau. The Bureau issues rules and regulations, manuals, an annual Report of Operations, and a quarterly Bulletin to all Federal credit unions to guide them in accounting, management, credit policies, internal controls, family financial counseling, and other operating problems. The Bureau Director suspends charters, places in involuntary liquidation, or orders special reserves when violations or financial conditions threaten members' interests. In cooperation with other governmental and voluntary groups assists in research and development programs for extending thrift and credit service to people of low income. Provides information, consultation, and training in supervision and examination of credit unions for cooperative leaders from other countries.
LEGAL BASIS	Federal Credit Union Act of June 26, 1934, as amended September 22, 1959, 73 Stat. 628, et. seq., 12 U.S.C. 1751-1772.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Fees paid by Federal credit unions for chartering, supervision, and examination by the Bureau. Congress has appropriated no funds since 1953.
RECENT CHANGES	Public Law 88-353, approved July 2, 1964, amended the Federal Credit Union Act to allow Federal credit unions greater flexibility in their organization and operations.

Federal Credit Unions Program--
Statistical Summary

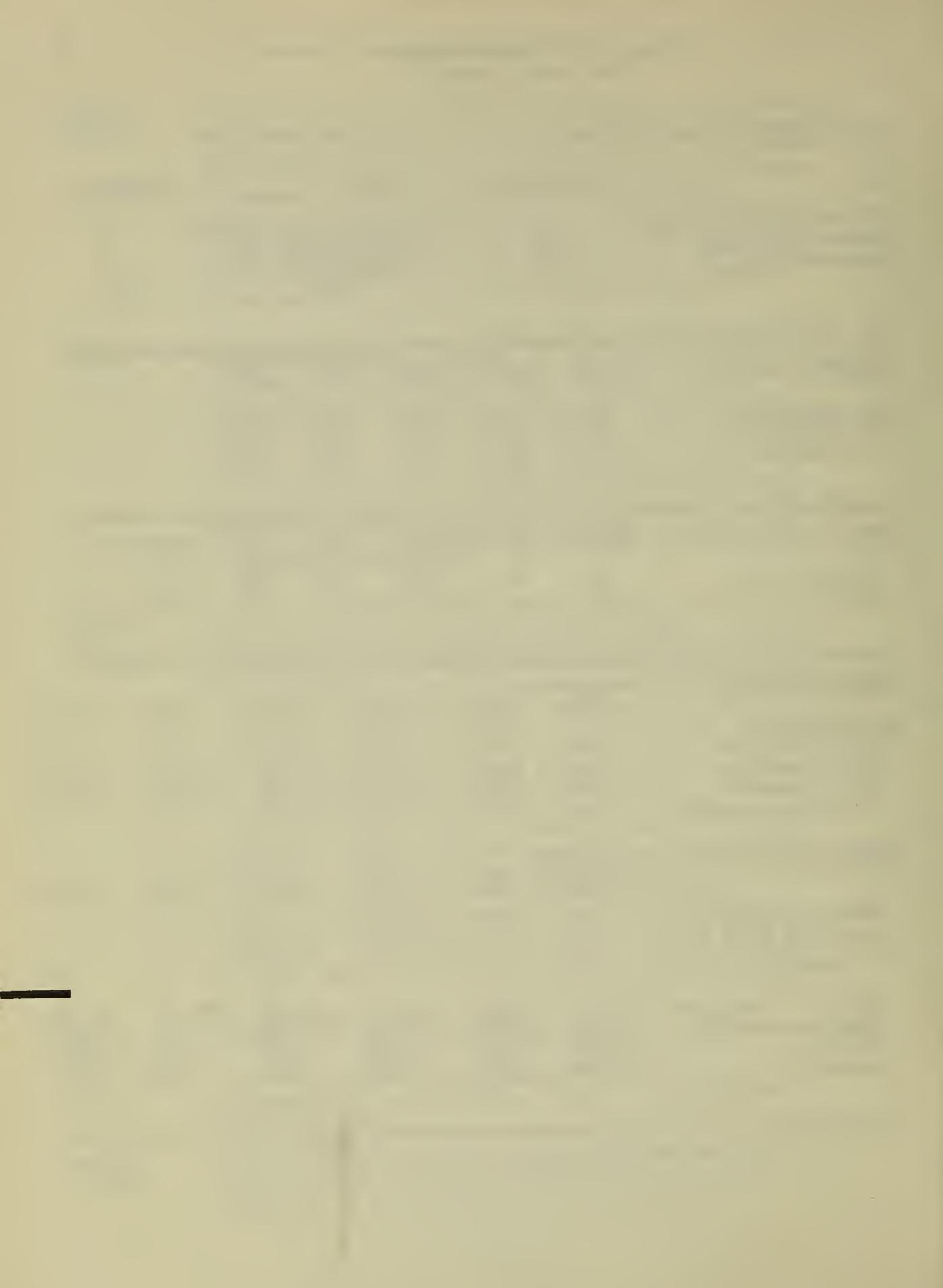
ORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director, BFCU	8	Research and Analysis	6
Regional and Field Administration	395	Program Services	6
	11	Examination	7
		Total	433

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment	374	403	418	423	433
In D.C. area	37	39	41	39	47
Outside D.C.	337	364	377	384	386

<u>FUNDS:</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (est.)
			(in thousands)			
Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fees	3,306	3,591	4,033	4,315	4,487	5,065

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u> (Calendar Year)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>BFCU Operations</u>						
FCU's chartered	700	685	671	601	622	600
FCU's operating	9,447	9,905	10,271	10,632	10,955	11,275
FCU's examined	9,325	8,898	9,561	10,140	10,567	10,463
Percentage examined	98	90	93	95	96	93
<u>Federal Credit Unions</u> (in millions)						
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of members	5.6	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.1
Number of loans made to members	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6
Amount of loans made	\$2,497	\$2,975	\$3,134	\$3,572	\$4,017	\$4,523
Loans outstanding	1,666	2,021	2,245	2,561	2,911	3,349
Shares	2,075	2,344	2,673	3,020	3,453	4,017
Assets	2,352	2,669	3,028	3,430	3,917	4,445



PROGRAMS

OF THE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART II

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

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In 1964, a total of 119,700 disabled men and women were rehabilitated by the federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation. About 75 percent of them had been unemployed when they were accepted for service by the state vocational rehabilitation agencies; approximately 19 percent were being maintained at public expense in institutions or on public assistance; nearly a fifth were physically or mentally handicapped young people under age 21; and more than a third represented the other end of the age spectrum -- those who were age 45 or over.

Through the rehabilitation program, these people received services enabling them to regain function and perform useful work -- services including special counseling and evaluation, medical and surgical service, prosthetic limbs and other appliances, job training and placement and a variety of other services according to individual needs.

To help insure more and better services in the future, the VRA conducts a program of research and demonstration grants, a training program to produce more skilled workers to serve the disabled, and an international rehabilitation research program to secure the benefits of the research talents of other countries and to aid in development of their rehabilitation programs.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

(1) To assist the States in rehabilitating physically and mentally handicapped individuals so that they may prepare for and engage in remunerative employment to the extent of their capabilities, thereby increasing not only their social and economic well-being but also the productive capacity of the nation; (2) to encourage and support research (both national and international) and demonstrations by State, public and other nonprofit agencies in methods and techniques for improving and expanding vocational rehabilitation services to disabled persons; (3) to provide professional training and instruction in technical matters relating to vocational rehabilitation; (4) to prepare national emergency plans and develop preparedness programs covering rehabilitation of disabled survivors.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

There are an estimated 2.5 million handicapped people in the nation who need vocational rehabilitation services in order to work. Each year an estimated 290,000 disabled people come to need rehabilitation services in order to begin work or to return to work. During fiscal year 1963, 110,136 disabled persons were rehabilitated, and in 1964, 119,708.

The immediate objective of the State-Federal vocational rehabilitation problem is the vocational rehabilitation of 200,000 disabled persons annually. Many obstacles which prevent the achievement of this goal must be overcome. Trained personnel and adequate facilities are in very short supply. Specialized rehabilitation facilities needed for the severely disabled are thinly spread and have limited capacity. New rehabilitation methods and techniques need to be developed through research activities; and the new knowledge and methods secured through these research projects need to be given widespread application. Personnel in the many varied professional and administrative competencies must be obtained for staffing the expanded State programs and new facilities.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE: STATE-FEDERAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The vocational rehabilitation program in a State is administered under a State plan which must be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State. The State program may be administered by the State agency responsible for vocational education in the State or a State agency primarily concerned with vocational rehabilitation. This is the sole State agency, except that there may be a separate State agency authorized to provide rehabilitation services to the blind. The State agency may directly administer the plan throughout the State or may supervise its administration in a political subdivision by a sole local agency of the political subdivision. Under agree-

ments with the Social Security Administration, the State vocational rehabilitation agencies in all but five States make determinations of disability of individuals applying for disability freeze and disability benefit payments.

A rehabilitation program exists in all 50 States and in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. In 36 jurisdictions there are now separate agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the blind.

**VOCATIONAL
REHABILITATION
SERVICES**

State agencies can provide vocational rehabilitation services including: medical diagnostic and other services to assess the degree of disability and the individual's work capacities; individualized guidance and counseling; physical restoration and medical treatment; artificial appliances; occupational training and adjustment; occupational tools and licenses; job placement in competitive, sheltered, or self employment; and follow-up to see that the placement is satisfactory to the individual and to the employer. Services other than guidance, counseling, placement, and generally training, are paid for by public funds to the extent the individual cannot pay for them. Vocational rehabilitation services also include the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment and initial stocks and supplies for use by severely handicapped individuals in small businesses managed and supervised by the State agency, and the establishment of public and private nonprofit rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

GRANTS

Grants are made for (1) basic support of vocational rehabilitation services and extension and improvement of these services, (2) research and demonstration projects, (3) training and traineeships, (4) research and training centers, and (5) international research and demonstration projects.

Support Grants and Extension and Improvement Grants.

Support grant funds are allotted to the State on the basis of population weighted by per capita income with provision for a floor. The amount of funds to be allotted, known as the allotment base, is specified in the Appropriation Act. Matching rates are related to the fiscal capacity of a State as reflected by per capita income. Matching rates range from a minimum Federal share of 50% to a maximum Federal share of 70%. Additional allotments for grants may be made in fiscal year 1965 to States in which the Federal share of the costs of rehabilitation services under the support program exceeds their respective allotments computed on the specified allotment base.

Extension and improvement grant funds are allotted to States on the basis of population with a \$15,000 minimum. The

project for which the grant is to be made must be for an activity included in the State plan and must constitute an extension or improvement of vocational rehabilitation services under the State plan or contribute materially to such an extension or improvement.

Research and Demonstration Grants. These include grants to States and other public and nonprofit organizations and agencies for paying part (Federal percentage not fixed by the Act) of the cost of projects for research and demonstrations, and projects for the establishment of special facilities and services which hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of vocational rehabilitation problems common to all or several States. Demonstrations include selected demonstrations based on a successful demonstration as prototype and instituting a new type of service to be taken over later by the community.

A program of research is carried out directly by VRA staff, particularly in the psycho-social and medical sciences which contribute to improved rehabilitation services.

Training Grants. Grants are made to schools, universities and other agencies to pay part of the cost of professional education of personnel in all fields which contribute to vocational rehabilitation and for traineeships. Grants are also made for short-term intensive training and instruction in technical matters relating to vocational rehabilitation, and for research fellowships.

Research and Training Center Grants. Program-type grants are made to carefully selected universities and their medical schools with well-organized programs of physical medicine and rehabilitation placing primary emphasis on a sound program of research, training and comprehensive patient care of the chronically disabled and severely handicapped. In some circumstances grants may be made to institutions in the process of early development of their programs.

International Research. Grants of foreign currencies are made to public and other nonprofit organizations in certain foreign countries for the support of rehabilitation research and demonstration programs designed to improve rehabilitation techniques in the United States and in the cooperating countries. Rehabilitation experts assigned to these projects and to similar research in the United States are interchanged to enhance the value of the research being conducted abroad and in the United States.

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (continued)

RANDOLPH-SHEPPARD VENDING STAND PROGRAM FOR THE BLIND

The purpose of the Randolph-Sheppard Act is to provide a preference to qualified blind persons, licensed by the State agency which administers vocational rehabilitation of the blind, to operate vending stands on Federal property. Heads of Federal departments and agencies in control of Federal property are required to prescribe regulations to assure such preference. These regulations are issued after consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and with the approval of the President. The authority of the Secretary has been delegated to the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation; that of the President to the Director, Bureau of the Budget.

REHABILITATION FACILITIES

In addition to the authority in connection with the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for grants for establishment of public and private nonprofit rehabilitation facilities and workshops, the authority of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to approve (together with the Surgeon General) applications for grants for the construction of public or other nonprofit rehabilitation facilities under the Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act has been delegated to the Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation.

CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY PLANS

National emergency plans and preparedness programs covering rehabilitation of disabled survivors are developed. The Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation coordinates activities with the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, in order that pre-emergency plans may be developed in agreement with post-attack organizational plans and structure of the Department for the Emergency Health Service.

LEGAL BASIS

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U.S.C. Ch. 4); the Hawaii Omnibus Act, Section 47(g) (74 Stat. 423); the Randolph-Sheppard Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. Ch. 6A); the Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 291v); the International Health Research Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 364); Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Section 104(k), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)); and Executive Order 11001.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Annual Congressional appropriations: Grants to States; Research and Training; Research and Training (Special Foreign Currency Program); and Salaries and Expenses.

ADVISORY GROUPS

The National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation; three study sections in psycho-social, medical and sensory disabilities; the Medical Advisory Committee; the Council of State Directors of Vocational Rehabilitation; eight training and advisory panels in the following areas: medicine, nursing, occupational therapy, physical therapy, psychology, rehabilitation counseling, social work, speech pathology and audiology.

**Digest of Legislation Governing Operations
of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration**

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has responsibility for administering the following major pieces of legislation relating to the disabled:

1. Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U.S.C. Ch. 4);

Section 2 of Public Law 565, 83rd Congress, 68 Stat. 652

Section 2 - grants to States for the basic support of vocational rehabilitation services

Section 3 - grants to States for the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services

Section 4 - grants for research and demonstrations, and training

Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

- Act of August 1, 1956, Sec. 16 Public Law 896, 84th Congress, 70 Stat. 910 - extension of provisions of Vocational Rehabilitation Act to Guam.
 - Public Law 937, 84th Congress, 70 Stat. 956 (now expired).
 - Public Law 85-198, 71 Stat. 473 - amendments to exempt physicians enrolled in residency training program in physical medicine and rehabilitation from the two-year limitation on receipt of a Vocational Rehabilitation Administration traineeship and permit them to receive a traineeship for as long as three years.
 - Public Law 85-213, 71 Stat. 488 (now expired).
 - Public Law 86-70, 73 Stat. 141 - amendments in connection with Alaska's statehood of financing provisions for Alaska's basic support program.
 - Public Law 86-624, 74 Stat. 411 - amendments in connection with Hawaii's statehood financing provisions for Hawaii's basic support program. Section 47(g) of this law (74 Stat. 423) affects Alaska's basic support program during the fiscal years 1962 through 1965.
2. International Health Research Act of 1960, Public Law 86-610, 74 Stat. 364; and Section 104(k), Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)) Foreign Currency Program - legislation in connection with administration of an international research program with the purpose of enhancing rehabilitation research within the United States and over the world.

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (continued)

3. Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. Ch. 6A)

This Administration also has responsibilities in connection with the operation of the following laws:

1. Rehabilitation facilities provision of Title VI of the Hill-Burton Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 291v).
2. Disability "freeze" and disability benefits provisions of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421, 422).
3. Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 (42 U.S.C. 303, 603, 1203, 1353, 1383).

This Administration also has been delegated the Secretary's functions under Section 9 of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 759).

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration -- Statistical Summary

COMMISSIONER: Mary E. SwitzerORGANIZATION: (June 30, 1964)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
State Program Operations	70
Research and Training	51
Executive Direction and Program Coordination	30
Management Services	42
Regional Activities	56
Aid for International Development	4 253

PERSONNEL (as of June 30)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment <u>1/</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>253</u>
In D.C. area	123	146	160	166	176	197
Outside D.C. area	45	54	53	54	54	56

1/ Excludes consultants hired on a W.A.E. basis

<u>FUNDS (fiscal year)</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> (in thousands)	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
<u>Total available</u>	\$57,944	\$66,393	\$74,586	\$88,972	\$104,184	\$130,884	\$148,012
Appropriations	57,915	66,338	74,519	88,397	102,926	128,415	146,305
<u>Funds available for:</u>							
Grants to States	47,000	51,900	56,200	64,450	72,940	88,700	100,100
Research and Training	9,400	12,700	15,355	20,250	25,500	34,810	41,065
International Research and Training <u>2/</u>	---	---	930	1,902	3,225	4,426	3,662
Salaries and Expenses <u>3/</u>	1,544	1,793	2,101	2,370	2,519	2,948	3,185

2/ Appropriation remains available until expended; amounts shown include unobligated funds from previous years.3/ Includes funds advanced from other agencies.

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration -- Statistical Summary

PROGRAM STATISTICS

Referrals and Cases	Fiscal Year						1964
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
<u>Referrals</u>							
On hand July 1.....	114,241	120,750	122,835	122,172	133,016	139,735	147,402
New referrals during year....	<u>255,632</u>	<u>252,252</u>	<u>256,813</u>	<u>287,123</u>	<u>306,385</u>	<u>326,917</u>	<u>365,969</u>
Total referrals.....	369,873	373,002	379,648	409,295	439,401	466,652	573,371
Accepted for services during year.....	113,855	121,559	126,839	140,476	148,763	160,611	179,132
Closed (not accepted for services).....	135,268	128,608	130,637	135,803	150,903	158,900	171,735
On hand June 30.....	<u>120,750</u>	<u>122,835</u>	<u>122,172</u>	<u>133,016</u>	<u>139,735</u>	<u>147,141</u>	<u>222,504</u>
<u>Cases</u>							
Active cases on hand July 1.....	144,589	158,825	171,111	180,487	196,872	208,085	220,720
Accepted for services during year.....	<u>113,855</u>	<u>121,559</u>	<u>126,839</u>	<u>140,476</u>	<u>148,763</u>	<u>160,611</u>	<u>179,132</u>
Total receiving services during year.....	258,444	280,384	297,950	320,963	345,635	368,696	399,852
Number of rehabilitants.....	74,317	80,739	88,275	92,501	102,377	110,136	119,708
Number of cases closed other than rehabili- tants:							
After rehabilitation started.....	8,627	9,494	10,396	12,029	14,524	16,090	15,131
Before rehabilitation started.....	16,675	19,040	18,792	19,561	20,649	21,854	20,062
Active cases on hand June 30.....	<u>158,825</u>	<u>171,111</u>	<u>180,487</u>	<u>196,872</u>	<u>208,085</u>	<u>220,616</u>	<u>244,951</u>

P R O G R A M S
OF THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PART II

Welfare Administration

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Welfare Administration - Ellen Winston, Commissioner

The opportunity and the challenge in public welfare have grown tremendously in the past two years: the opportunity for States and communities to move forward to take advantage of new Federally-aided programs; the challenge to them to utilize Federal aids to the greatest extent possible in helping individuals and families.

The passage of the 1962 public welfare amendments to the Social Security Act, the establishment of the Welfare Administration in 1963, and the enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act in 1964 have provided a strengthened legislative and administrative basis for welfare agencies to play a central role in the war against poverty.

The old concept of welfare as a program limited primarily to cash assistance and a few child welfare services should now be assigned to the social historian.

The new programs which provide for greater Federal contributions, including those which permit up to total Federal financing, make it possible for even the States and communities which have the severest problems of poverty, and the fewest financial resources, to draw on the resources of the Nation as a whole, while the development and administration of programs is left in the hands of those who know the problem best--the States and communities themselves. The Welfare Administration stands ready to assist in the development of new programs and to provide the best technical help at its disposal. Our only limiting concerns are that the programs fulfill the requirements and intent of the law and that the taxpayer's dollar be well spent.

The Welfare Administration is dedicated to the goals of preventive and rehabilitative services. Its concern embraces all who need help in order to be able to help themselves--children, the disabled, the ill, the unemployed, the aged. Its emphasis is on developing and preserving family life. Its goals are that no American suffer the hardships of dire poverty and that every American, to the full extent of his capabilities, may become a self-supporting and contributing member of our society.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Welfare Administration is the operating agency of the Department responsible for the administration of Federal welfare programs. These include programs to meet economic need, to provide a broad range of social welfare services, to support health services for mothers and children, to undertake studies and demonstrations in areas of social concern such as juvenile delinquency, and to mobilize planning to meet the needs of the aging.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

As the focal point for policies related to the welfare needs of the American people, the Commissioner, to whom the Secretary has delegated authority to direct and supervise the Welfare Administration, is directly concerned with the adequacy and effectiveness of the services and financial assistance provided, and with the relationship between the welfare programs and other income-maintenance and service programs. Because the welfare programs are in large measure Federal-State programs, utilizing Federal grants-in-aid and consultation, the Administration is actively concerned with the development of programs in the States and maintains close relationships with State agencies. Similarly, relationships with related public programs, such as health, education, vocational rehabilitation and social security, and with private welfare programs are important.

Providing services and technical assistance to trainees from other countries, and consultation to other nations through the Department of State and international organizations, also is a responsibility of this office.

In 1961, a Federal program was established to deal with the needs of refugees from Cuba. Responsibility for the administration of the program rests with the Welfare Administration. In addition to its own resources, the Administration makes full use of the facilities of the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Employment Security of the Labor Department and several state, local and private agencies.

The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 directed that an Advisory Council on Public Welfare be established in 1964 for the purpose of reviewing the administration of the public assistance and child welfare services programs. This Council has been appointed by the Welfare Administration and held its first meeting in July 1964.

AGENCY The programs of the Welfare Administration are:
PROGRAMS

Federal public assistance grants for: old age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, aid and services to needy families with children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and the combined program of aid to the aged, blind or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. These programs include emphasis on preventive and rehabilitative services and encompass not only persons currently receiving aid but also former and potential recipients.

Investigating and reporting on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life; Federal grant programs for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare services; including research, demonstration or training projects in child welfare and research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services; providing leadership in developing new and expanded services for mentally retarded children.

Providing Federal grants for projects undertaken and technical assistance under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 which was extended on July 9, 1964.

Administration and study of programs and efforts to improve the situation of older persons.

The administration of Federal funds for paying part or all the cost of research or demonstration projects relating to such matters as prevention or reduction of dependency or coordination of planning between private and public welfare agencies.

Development and administration of emergency welfare plans for assistance to the civilian population in the event of an attack on the United States.

Assistance to U. S. citizens, including the mentally ill, who are returned from other countries.

Research and training in foreign countries where there are currencies excess to the normal requirements of the United States. The program is designed to give valuable data about the experience of other countries in the areas of maternal and child health, and welfare in general.

Assistance for Cuban refugees to meet basic maintenance, health and educational needs, and finance costs of resettlement outside the Miami area.

Welfare Administration -- Statistical Summary

Commissioner: Ellen Winston
 Organization: *

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Allocation and Reimbursement Accounts</u>
Office of the Commissioner	77	4
Office of Aging	48	-
Children's Bureau	297	7
Bureau of Family Services	449	14
Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development	32	-
Cuban Refugee Program	<u>101</u>	<u>-</u>
	1004	25

PERSONNEL (As of June 30)

	<u>1963</u> 1/	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>1004</u>
In D. C. Area	567	691
Outside D. C. Area	289	313

FUNDS (fiscal year) (in thousands)

	<u>1963</u> 1/	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> 2/
<u>Total available:</u>			
Appropriations	\$2,900,518	\$3,057,017	\$2,975,090 (Est.)

Funds available for:

Salaries and Expenses	8,001	10,302	11,287
Grants to States	2,814,100	2,973,600	2,884,000
Other	78,417	73,115	79,803

* As of 6/30/64 unless otherwise noted.

1/ Welfare Administration established in 1963, therefore, data for prior years not provided. Bureau fact sheets include 1960-65 data.

2/ The FY 1965 estimate is not directly comparable to previous years because it excludes a proposed supplemental request of \$407.9 million for public assistance grants.

ORGANIZATION

Organizational Units and Employment (June 30, 1964)

<u>Name of Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Commissioner	77

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30) <u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
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Paid Employment

In D. C. Area	44	77
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FUNDS (fiscal year) (In thousands)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u> (Est.)
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Total available:

Appropriations	\$1,836	\$2,480	\$2,762
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Funds available for:

Direct operations	736	1,025	1,062
Cooperative Research or Demonstration Projects	1,100	1,455	1,700

1/ Excludes data on employment and funds allocated from AID. Also excludes proposed supplemental for pay increase in F.Y. 1965.

Welfare Administration established in 1963. Therefore, data for prior years not provided.

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION GOVERNING OPERATIONS
OF THE WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Commissioner

Specific delegated and participating functions of the Commissioner, in addition to the over-all statutory responsibility also delegated to her by the Organization Manual Chapter 9-000 are expressly or impliedly stated in the Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Congress, August 14, 1935, as amended; Title VII, Sections 702, 703, 704 and Title XI, Sections 1102, 1106, 1110 and 1114; Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Section 104(k), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)); Emergency Preparedness Order No. 5, January 24, 1961; Executive Order 11001, February 20, 1962; Executive Order 10958, August 14, 1961; and Executive Order 10346, April 17, 1952.

Children's Bureau

Basic Act of 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C. Ch. 6); Social Security Act, Title V, as amended (42 U.S.C. Ch. 7, Sub V); Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963 (P.L. 88-156, except sec. 5); Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946 (60 Stat. 1095); International Health Research Act of 1960 (P.L. 86-610, 74 Stat. 364, 22 U.S.C. 2102); Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Section 104(k), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)).

Bureau of Family Services

Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Congress, August 14, 1935, Titles I, IV, VII, X, XI, XIV, and XVI, as amended (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq., 601 et seq., 906, 1201 et seq., 1301 et seq., 1351 et seq., 1381 et seq.; P.L. 87-543, 76 Stat. 172; P.L. 86-571 (24 U.S.C. 321 et seq.); P.L. 474, 81st Congress, April 19, 1950, Section 9 (relating to Navajo and Hopi Indians) and Section 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951, 65 Stat. 452 (relating to public access to State public assistance records).

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-274, 42 U.S.C. 2541-2546 and P.L. 88-368).

Cuban Refugee Program

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, P.L. 87-510, 76 Stat. 121, 22 U.S.C. 2601; Executive Order 11077, January 22, 1963.

Office of Aging

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To assist in the development of policies and programs of Department-wide and inter-agency scope and interest in the field of aging and in coordination of Department activities relating to the aged; conduct studies and compile statistics of similar scope and interest; provide public information services; encourage and assist in the development of research and programs for the training of professional personnel; and maintain liaison and provide consultative services with State and local organizations concerned with aging and with national and international voluntary and philanthropic groups.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	More than 17½ million Americans (or 9.3 percent of the population) are 65 years of age and over. Many of them are faced with problems of adjusting to the role of the retiree in a work-oriented society. For those who wish to continue working, paid employment is exceedingly difficult to find. With advancing years come increased disability and medical expenses. Yet for many elderly citizens, income is exceedingly low. The median income for a retired elderly couple is about \$50 a week, less than half the median income reported for younger couples. The median income of an aged person living alone is approximately \$20 per week. Almost 30 percent of the elderly live in substandard housing.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Present emphasis is on obtaining aging programs in the communities and neighborhoods where the older people live. This is being accomplished through continuing contact with, and assistance to, State executives on aging; by increasing the dissemination of information about aging and programs in aging to professional workers, community leaders, and older people themselves; by working with universities on curricula in social gerontology and in management and administration of housing facilities for older people; and in providing consultative services to hundreds of public, voluntary, and philanthropic organizations with an interest in aging.
LEGAL BASIS	Much of the work of the Office of Aging is carried on by its Regional Representatives on Aging, located in the nine regional offices of the Department. These persons work closely on a day-by-day basis with State Commissions on Aging and other State and local agencies and officials.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Authority vested in the Secretary and the Commissioner of Welfare.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Annual Congressional Appropriation Secretary's Panel of Consultants on Aging

Office of Aging

Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Donald P. Kent

ORGANIZATION

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	7
Research and Training Division	8
Field Services Division	24
Information Division	9
	48

<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment ^{1/}	22	47	50	42	44	48
In D. C. area	22	29	32	25	27	31
Outside D. C. area	0	18	18	17	17	17

<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
(in thousands)							

Total Available^{1/}

Appropriation	\$1040	\$561	\$907	\$379	\$497	\$545	\$566
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Funds Available for:^{1/}

Direct operations	96	109	122	379	497	545	566
White House Conference on Aging activities (staff, tech. assist., conduct of conference, etc.)	134	452	785	---	---	---	---
White House Conference on Aging grants to States	810	---	---	---	---	---	---

^{1/} Includes, for comparability, funds (and related staff) appropriated to the Office of the Secretary and Office of Field Administration for aging activities prior to 1964. In 1960 and 1961 field staff was supported by appropriations made to the White House Conference on Aging; and in 1962-1963 from appropriations made to the Office of Field Administration. Employment figures exclude WAE personnel.

Children's Bureau

BUREAU RESPONSI- BILITIES	To investigate and report "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people"; and to assist in extending and improving maternal and child health, crippled children's and child welfare services through grants to the States and grants for special projects.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	The Bureau assembles and publishes facts needed to keep the country informed about matters affecting the well-being of children; their normal growth and development; methods of child-rearing; physical handicaps and illnesses; methods of treatment; physical, social and economic conditions adversely affecting children; laws, programs and administration of child care and protective measures.
	The Bureau recommends and helps to establish standards for the care and protection of children: in hospitals, clinics, courts, institutions, and other child-caring agencies.
	It provides technical assistance to public and private agencies and organizations: in designing and carrying out research in child life; and in health and welfare services for children; in developing policies and improving practices in child health, child welfare, juvenile delinquency, and youth development programs; in appraising the effectiveness of child-care programs; in improving legislative protections.
	It administers Federal grants to State agencies for extending and strengthening maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare services, develops policies, reviews and approves State plans, provides technical consultation to the States concerning these three programs, and administers grants for special maternity and infant care projects.
	It also administers a program of grants to public and voluntary agencies and organizations and to institutions of higher learning for demonstration or research projects in the field of child welfare, and grants to institutions of higher learning for training of child welfare personnel. The 1963 amendments to the Social Security Act added grants for research projects relating to maternal and child health services and crippled children's services.

The Bureau provides leadership to the States in developing new and expanded services for mentally retarded children, develops policy guides and provides technical consultation to State and local health and welfare departments with respect to programs for mentally retarded children, carries on a program of research and of interpretation and publication concerning mental retardation, and cooperates with other Federal agencies in the development of comprehensive national planning for mental retardation.

The Bureau's international activities include the recruitment of specialists for service abroad under the Agency for International Development program, the development of training programs for personnel from other countries, consultation and assistance through correspondence to individuals and agencies in other countries, and participation in international research grants through the Special Foreign Currency Program.

BUREAU
PROGRAMS

The Programs of the Bureau are:

Research in Child Life
Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children
Child Welfare
Juvenile Delinquency

CHILDREN'S BUREAU--Statistical Summary

CHIEF OF BUREAU: Katherine Brownell OettingerORGANIZATION:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Division of Health Services	42	Division of Research	45
Regional	53	Division of Reports	26
Division of Social Services	37	Office of the Chief	18
Regional	26	Division of Administra-	
Division of Juvenile		tive Services	26
Delinquency Services	24		
			<u>297</u> ^{1/}

<u>PERSONNEL:</u> (As of June 30)	<u>1960</u> ^{2/}	<u>1961</u> ^{2/}	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
			(In Thousands)			
<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>297</u>	
In D.C. Area	187	178	175	187	218	
Outside D.C. Area	64	66	66	70	79	
<u>FUNDS (Fiscal Year)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
<u>Total available Appropriations</u>	\$49,000 49,000	\$54,476 54,476	\$71,768 71,768	\$79,738 79,738	\$103,219 103,219	\$132,125 132,125
<u>Funds available for:</u>						
Salaries and Expenses	2,500	2,643	2,668	2,943	3,776	4,295
Grants for maternal and child welfare	46,500	51,833	68,750	75,800	89,000	104,000
Research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare			350 ^{3/}	995	3,943	5,830
Special project grants for maternity and infant care					5,000 ^{4/}	15,000
Research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services					1,500 ^{4/}	3,000

^{1/} Excludes positions financed by allocated funds; and advances and reimbursements.^{2/} Includes personnel and funds for the White House Conference on Children and Youth.^{3/} New program of grants in Fiscal Year 1962.^{4/} New program of grants in Fiscal Year 1964.

Research Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To encourage and to conduct research in child life and in health and welfare services for children.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	A number of unanswered or partially answered questions concerning children and their needs call for increased research effort and emphasis, as well as for fuller utilization of research resources, voluntary and governmental. Programs and services for children would benefit by more diverse and more detailed statistics than present resources permit. For example, a vigorous campaign of education and guidance is required to achieve full coverage of some subjects (e.g. adoptions, maternal and child health services) now included in the Bureau's Statistical Series. There is urgent need also for more research on child life, in order to deal more effectively with major problems now confronting us. The application of improved research techniques is also necessary for the improvement of child health and welfare programs. More effective interpretation and utilization of research findings in these fields are also called for.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Research in child life is encouraged and carried on through (a) conducting studies of child health and welfare conditions and services, alone or in cooperation with States and voluntary organizations; (b) promoting research through the identification of problems for study and the provision of research consultation; (c) collecting and analyzing State and national statistics on child health and welfare; (d) reporting on research related to child life currently under way in the United States and on research findings useful to parents and professional workers; (e) providing grants for research on problems related to or relevant to the provision of child health and welfare services; (f) encouraging special studies in the field of mental retardation.
	The initiation in 1962 of a program of grants for research and demonstration in the field of child welfare and, in 1964 of a program of grants for research in child health has greatly enlarged the scope of the Bureau's research. Through its intramural research program, the Bureau continues its work of collecting and/or analyzing relevant national statistics, of reporting on the accomplishments of its service programs, of encouraging research in child life by providing investigators with background materials and methodological advice, and of interpreting research findings to parents and professional workers. Through its extramural grant program it stimulates, advises on, and helps to finance research on problems deemed of major importance to the Bureau's purposes. The two programs closely interlock and are mutually stimulating.

The Bureau's responsibility in the area of international research has been lodged with its International Division but staff members of the Research Division provide assistance from time to time.

LEGAL BASIS Basic Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C., Ch. 6) Reorganization Act of 1945, effective July 16, 1946 (60 Stat. 1095).

SOURCE OF FUNDS Appropriation--Children's Bureau (Salaries and Expenses).

ADVISORY GROUPS Advisory Group to the Child Welfare Research and Demonstration Grant Program; Advisory Group to the Child Health Research Grant Program; Pediatric Advisors, Advisors to the Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life; ad hoc groups on various aspects of the program.

Research Program--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Helen L. Witmer

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF RESEARCH

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	7	Juvenile Delinquency	5
Child Health Studies	17	Studies Branch	
Branch		Child Life Studies	9
Child Welfare Studies	7	Branch	
Branch			
			45

<u>PERSONNEL:</u>	(As of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Paid employment		35	34	42	41	45	
In D. C. Area		35	34	42	41	45	
FUNDS (Fiscal Year)		<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
Total available Appropriations		\$274 274	\$315 315	\$349 349	\$376 376	\$413 413	\$529 529
Funds available for: Salaries and Expenses		274	315	349	376	413	529

Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To encourage and assist in the extension and improvement of health services for mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

Extension of coverage and improvement of the quality of services are needed throughout the country. General application of available knowledge could lower the infant mortality rate from 26.0 to 19.6 or lower, saving 27,400 infants each year. In addition, the incidence of prematurity which contributes disproportionately to chronic disability and handicapping among children could be reduced. Extension of comprehensive maternal and child health care to lower socio-economic groups in both urban and rural areas is needed. Though the number of orthopedically handicapped children receiving medical service through crippled children's programs increases each year, children with non-orthopedic handicaps, who are being cared for are now more numerous and are increasing at a faster rate, as States respond to heretofore unmet needs of children with other types of handicapping conditions, such as epilepsy, cystic fibrosis, visual and hearing defects. Children with congenital malformations in crippled children's programs increased 125 percent between 1950 and 1960.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE

The extension and improvement of health services for mothers and children is encouraged and assisted through (a) developing program plans, policies, guides and recommendations for these services; (b) providing advisory service to State and local agencies, public and voluntary, on technical and administrative aspects of medical care and health services for mothers and children (including program content, standards, methods and organization) and consultation in specialized medical and related fields, such as pediatrics, orthopedics, nursing, mental retardation, dentistry, physical therapy, medical social work, child psychiatry, and nutrition; (c) consulting with educational institutions in meeting the need for trained personnel for this program; (d) cooperating with and working with State, national and international organizations concerned with health services for mothers and children; (e) administering grants to States for maternal and child health, and crippled children's services; (f) administering grants to State health and crippled children's agencies and to institutions of higher learning for projects that will contribute to the advancement of maternal and child health and crippled children's services with particular attention to mental retardation; and (g) administering special project grants for maternity and infant care.

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam participate in the two grant programs for maternal and child health, and crippled children's services (except that Arizona is not participating in the crippled children's program).

The 1963 amendments increase the opportunities for the development of clinical programs for the mentally retarded and provide a new medical care program for maternity patients with complications of pregnancy and their infants, in order to help reduce the incidence of mental retardation.

LEGAL BASIS	Basic Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C., Ch.6); Social Security Act, Title V, Parts 1 and 2 (42 U.S.C., Ch.7, Subch. V), Re-organization Act of 1945, effective July 16, 1946 (60 Stat. 1095); P.L. 88-156, (77 Stat. 273).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Appropriation--Children's Bureau (Salaries and Expenses, and Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare).
ADVISORY GROUPS	Ad hoc groups on various aspects of the program. A Maternity and Newborn Advisory Committee and a Technical Committee on Clinical Programs for Mentally Retarded Children were established in 1964.

Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Program--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Dr. Arthur J. Lesser

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	10	Administrative	
Program Services Branch	21	Methods Branch	11
		Regional	53
			95

<u>PERSONNEL: (As of June 30)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid Employment	79	78	77	76	95
In D. C. Area	35	32	31	30	42
Outside D. C. Area	44	46	46	46	53

Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Program--Statistical Summary
 (continued)

FUNDS (Fiscal Year)	1960	1961	1962 (In Thousands)	1963	1964	1965 (est.)
Total available Appropriations	\$34,274 34,274	\$38,995 38,995	\$50,876 50,876	\$50,909 50,909	\$67,555 67,555	\$89,062 89,062
Funds available for:						
Salaries and Expenses	774	828	876	909	1,055	1,062
MCH grants	17,500	18,167	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000
CC grants	16,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000
Special project grants for maternity and infant care					5,000	15,000
Research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services					1,500	3,000

PROGRAM STATISTICS	1959	1960	1961 (In Thousands)	1962	1963
<u>Crippled children's program</u>					
Children who received physicians' services (CY)					
Expenditures (FY): Total	\$57,165	\$62,345	\$71,047	\$78,507	\$82,809
Federal	15,369	17,352	19,974	24,591	25,312
State and local	41,796	44,993	51,073	53,916	57,497
<u>Maternal and child health program</u> ^{2/} (In Thousands)					
Mothers receiving selected maternity services (CY)					
Medical clinic service	251	267	290	280	271
Nursing service	555	551	529	578	534
Children receiving selected child health services (CY)					
Well child conference service	1,520	1,516	1,530	1,508	1,490
Nursing service	3,131	3,413	3,063	2,994	2,831
Expenditures (FY) Total	\$75,310	\$78,635	\$80,248	\$94,480	\$106,345
Federal	16,966	17,575	18,343	24,407	25,115
State and local	58,344	61,060	61,905	70,073	81,230

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Fluctuations in these national totals reflect numerous variations in program emphases among the 54 States and among local health jurisdictions within the States. They are rather crude measures of the volume of services to mothers and children. For example, an adjustment in reporting procedures made during the current year resulted in lower numbers, not necessarily reflecting a lessening of services.

Child Welfare Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To encourage and assist in the development, extension and improvement of social services for children and youth.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

Extension of coverage of child welfare services and improvement in the quality of these services are needed to meet the challenge of increases in child population, unemployment, mobile, urban population, and the resulting problems of children and youth preparing for adult responsibility. The services of a full-time public child welfare worker are not available to 11.0 million children living in 1,338 (42%) of the nation's 3,211 counties. Even in counties with workers available, services are not adequate in variety, quantity, or quality to meet children's needs. A total of 15 million children under 18 have mothers who work. Four million of these children are under 6 and another five million are between 6-11 years of age. Day care services are grossly lacking in most communities. More supportive services to children in their own homes, more foster care facilities and other specialized resources are needed in every State.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE

The establishment, extension, and improvement of social services for children and youth is encouraged and assisted through (a) developing program plans, policies and guides; (b) providing advice and consultation to State and local agencies, public and voluntary, on technical and administrative aspects of social services for children and youth, including standards, methods, organization, staff development, and program content, e.g., social services to children in their own homes, foster care in foster family homes or institutions, adoption, services to unmarried mothers and mentally retarded children, homemaker services, day care services, and protection for neglected and abused children; (c) consulting with educational institutions and social agencies in meeting the need for trained child welfare personnel; (d) cooperating with and working with State, national and inter-national organizations, and citizen's groups concerned with social services for children and youth; (e) administering grants to State public welfare agencies for child welfare services including earmarked funds for day care services; (f) administering grants to institutions of higher learning for projects for training of personnel for the child welfare field.

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam receive Federal grant funds for child welfare services.

LEGAL BASIS Basic Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C., Ch. 6); Social Security Act, title V, Part 3, (42 U.S.C., Ch. 7, Subch. V); Reorganization Act of 1945, effective July 16, 1946 (60 Stat. 1095).

SOURCE OF FUNDS Appropriation--Children's Bureau (Salaries and Expenses and Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare).

ADVISORY GROUPS Ad hoc groups advise on various aspects of the child welfare program. An advisory group, not to exceed nine members, advises Bureau on administration of project grants for training.

Child Welfare Program--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Mildred M. Arnold

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	6	Program Operations	
Program Development		Branch	14
Branch	17	Regional	26
			63

<u>PERSONNEL: (As of June 30)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	47	45	47	56	63	
In D. C. Area	27	25	27	32	37	
Outside D. C. Area	20	20	20	24	26	
FUNDS (Fiscal Year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
			(In Thousands)			
Total available Appropriations	\$13,438 13,438	\$14,145 14,145	\$19,583 19,583	\$27,383 27,383	\$33,647 33,647	\$40,616 40,616
Funds available for:						
Salaries and Expenses	438	479	483	588	704	786
CWS grants	13,000	13,666	18,750	25,800	29,000	34,000
Research, training, or demonstration projects in child welfare			350 ^{1/}	995	3,943	5,830

1/ Does not include training. Grants for training personnel in the field of child welfare were first made available in May 1963 through a supplemental appropriation.

Child Welfare--Statistical Summary (continued)

PROGRAM STATISTICS	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> (in thousands)	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Children receiving public child welfare services (March 31) <u>1/</u>	344	383 <u>2/</u>	404	423	457
Expenditures (FY): Total	\$184,500	\$211,100	\$224,100	\$246,000	\$267,800
Federal	11,900	13,000	13,700	17,800	26,100
State <u>1/</u>	95,100	110,000	116,700	128,200	135,800
Local <u>1/</u>	77,500	88,100	93,700	100,000	105,900
Professional public child welfare employees <u>1/</u>					
Total (as of June 30)	<u>7,026</u>	<u>7,556</u>	<u>8,149</u>	<u>8,724</u>	<u>9,348</u>
Caseworkers	5,287	5,689	6,133	6,552	7,123
Counties served by public child welfare workers					
Number of counties	1,741	1,719	1,746	1,762	1,873
Percent of total U.S. counties	55	54	54	55	58

1/ National estimates based on reports from States.

2/ Statistics for 1960 and later years are not comparable with figures for earlier years. Beginning in 1960 the figures include children for whom the agency makes only a payment and for whom the agency has legal custody only.

Juvenile Delinquency Program

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To promote development, extension, and improvement of State and local programs in the control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

Continuing a long time trend, juvenile delinquency court cases in 1962 increased 10 percent over previous years. Police arrests of juveniles have risen each year for the past fourteen years. Their increase has been greater than the increase in the juvenile population over the same period. Based on FBI data, it is estimated that the police arrested over 1.2 million juveniles in 1963 or about 4.4 percent of the juvenile population, aged 10 through 17. This is an all-time high. It is estimated that from three to four million young people will be referred to our juvenile courts in the next decade because of delinquent behavior. More than half of the counties in the United States fail to offer probation services for juveniles. Almost three times the present number of probation officers are needed to handle the present workload if the recognized standards are to be met. Only about one-tenth of the present probation officers have full specialized training. Most of the approximately 280 detention homes and 229 public training schools caring for delinquent youth are over-crowded and staffed by-and-large by unskilled, untrained people.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE

Development, extension, and improvement of State and local programs in the field of juvenile delinquency is encouraged through (a) providing leadership in the development of national, State and local programs for control and treatment of juvenile delinquency; (b) providing technical aid and advisory services to public and voluntary agencies and others, on standards and guides, methods, content, organization and coordination of such program (including police services, juvenile court and probation services, institutional care and community planning for delinquent youth); (c) assisting in planning training programs of professional and non-professional staff providing services to delinquent youth in States and local communities.

Every State has some provision for the care and treatment of delinquent youth but most of these services are at the local level. There are gaps in the quality of services provided and coordination of services is generally lacking.

LEGAL BASIS Basic Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C., Ch. 6). Reorganization Act of 1945, effective July 16, 1946 (60 Stat. 1095).

SOURCE OF FUNDS Appropriation--Children's Bureau (Salaries and Expenses).

ADVISORY GROUPS Various ad hoc groups are called together to consider different aspects of the juvenile delinquency program such as training of personnel in the correctional field.

Juvenile Delinquency Program--Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Philip G. Green

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SERVICE

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Director	4	Community Service	3
Technical Aid Branch	13	Branch	
		Training Branch	
			4
			24

<u>PERSONNEL: (As of June 30)</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
Paid employment	15	20	18	22	24	
In D. C. Area	15	20	18	22	24	
FUNDS (Fiscal Year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (est.)</u>
Total available Appropriations	\$164 164	\$200 200	\$231 231	\$249 249	\$296 296	\$329 329
Funds available for: Salaries and Expenses	164	200	231	249	296	329
PROGRAM STATISTICS: (CY)	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	
Juvenile Delinquency court cases, U.S.: 1/		(In Thousands)				
Including traffic---	703 473	2/ 483	773 510	813 503	801 555	867 555
Excluding traffic---						
Child Population, U.S. ^{3/} (Aged 10 through 17) -	23,443	24,607	25,364	26,023	26,936	

1/ Trend based on data from a representative national sample of juvenile courts. Data for Alaska and Hawaii are included for the first time in 1960 and do not materially affect the trend.

2/ Much of the increase is accounted for by an administrative change in one large State in the method of handling juvenile traffic cases.

3/ Trend based on data from Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Reports, Series P-25.).

Bureau of Family Services

BUREAU RESPONSIBILITY	To administer the Federal-State grant-in-aid programs of public assistance established by the Social Security Act and its amendments--Old-Age Assistance and Medical Assistance for the Aged (Title I), Aid and Services to Needy Families with Children (Title IV), Aid to the Blind (Title X), and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (Title XIV). A new Title XVI which permits combining the programs covered by Titles I, X, and XIV under a single plan for Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled and Medical Assistance for the Aged was added to the Social Security Act in 1962.
	To collect and interpret information and participate in studying and making recommendations as to the most effective method providing economic security to needy people and as to changes in Federal legislation and matters of policy which may be necessary and desirable.
	To provide for hospitalization and services to repatriated mentally ill U. S. nationals until arrangements can be made for assumption of responsibility by State of residence or family; to develop plans for and provide temporary assistance to U. S. citizens and their dependents who are identified by the Department of State as having returned, or been brought back, to this country because of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis and who are without available resources.
	In accordance with the concept of building civil defense capabilities into existing government agencies and related peacetime programs, the Bureau has been assigned responsibility, working with the Children's Bureau, to develop an integrated national program of essential welfare aid and services to assure availability of the necessities of life to the homeless and others in need of help in the event of enemy attack or the threat of enemy attack.
	The Bureau also participates in departmental activities concerning refugees and immigrants; and assists in work of the International Office of the Welfare Administration.
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	Grants are made in accordance with the Social Security Act; other funds are advanced or reimbursed to agencies and organizations in connection with assistance for U. S. nationals or citizens returned from foreign countries. The Bureau assists States in the application of Federal requirements to their programs and in improving the programs; obtains nationwide information and knowledge as a basis for reporting and advising the Department, the Congress, and others; and cooperates with national public and private agencies and other organizations with a view toward understanding and support of the program.

Since enactment of the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 in July 1962, major emphasis of the Bureau has been on implementation of the some 14 substantial and diversified changes to improve the public assistance programs called for by the legislation. In general, the new legislation made available more Federal funds for rehabilitation and other services to recipients and for the training of caseworkers and other staff in the skills and services that will help free families from reliance on public assistance. They authorized Federal contributions to community work and training projects and provided useful new incentives for job-seeking by those capable of work. A provision for demonstration projects was included to permit experimentation by the States and localities in improved methods of public assistance administration. These amendments, generally considered as a major "breakthrough" in public welfare, expressed the Congressional conviction that public assistance can and will do more to rehabilitate dependent individuals and to lessen or prevent continuing dependency.

Through joint Federal-State-local efforts, there is continuing emphasis on rehabilitative and preventive services, stressing self-support and self-care and strengthened family life for needy recipients whenever possible; strengthening of staff development programs; and achieving more efficient and economical program administration. The nature of many of the 1962 amendments is such that full implementation by the States will require a period of years. There is a continuing need for the Bureau to develop new and revised policy, standard-setting, and guide materials; to provide counselling and other technical assistance to individual States and on a nationwide basis on methods of implementing the amendments and progressively improving operations to meet their goals.

Several other program areas of special concern that were accorded high priority in Bureau work with the States in 1964 will continue to receive considerable attention. For example, as an outgrowth of the special AFDC Eligibility Review in 1963 directed by the Senate (and, in addition to other remedial actions immediately initiated following the AFDC review), a new system is now in effect for every program which requires each State to review and control the processing and validity of case actions by local agencies.

Another recent development relates to Bureau participation in a visit made to each State public assistance agency in June 1964 by a 3-person team of Welfare Administration Regional Representatives to explore ways in which existing public welfare resources at both the State and Federal levels might be used more effectively. Current situations in the States, major obstacles to full utilization of Federal resources and current planning for greater utilization of existing resources were reviewed.

Major efforts are being exerted to help States take advantage of the 1962 amendments authorizing Federal funds (and/or waiver of State plan requirements) for demonstration projects designed to promote the objectives of the public assistance programs. Thirty-six projects were approved in fiscal year 1964, ranging in diversity from back-to-school and summer job programs for needy teenagers to demonstrations on use of homemaker services.

ADVISORY
GROUPS

WAE and other consultants, representing medical and para-medical areas, assist the Bureau individually or collectively on medical aspects of the programs; ad hoc groups are used on other program matters.

BUREAU
PROGRAMS

Fact sheets follow on the grant-in-aid programs of Old-Age Assistance, Medical Assistance for the Aged, Aid and Services to Needy Families with Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled; on Civil Defense Emergency Welfare Services; and on Assistance for Repatriated U. S. Nationals or Citizens. It should be noted that as of June 30, 1964, plans had been approved for 12 States that elected to operate their "adult" public assistance programs (i.e., all programs except Aid and Services to Needy Families with Children) as a single plan under title XVI of the Social Security Act. A separate fact sheet is not presented for combined programs under title XVI; rather, for comparability, information on the individual fact sheets and the statistical summary is related to each category of assistance without regard to whether the State plan is operated under title XVI.

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES - Statistical Summary 1/

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU: Fred H. Steininger

ORGANIZATION

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of the Director	63	Division of Medical Care Standards	18
Division of Administration	53	Division of Program Statistics & Analysis	46
Division of Technical Training	15	Division of Welfare Services	47
Division of Program Operations (Dep'l - 54; Field - 130)	184	Division of State Adm. & Fiscal Standards	23
		Total	449
<u>PERSONNEL</u> (as of June 30)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Paid employment	271	328	366
In D. C. area	181	221	260
Outside D. C. area	90	107	106
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total available 3/	\$2,039,845	\$2,179,727	\$2,404,692
For Direct Operations	2,345	2,727	3,492
For Grants to States ^{4/}	2,037,500	2,177,000	2,401,200
<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Expenditures (F. Y. basis)			(in millions)
Total Federal, State, and local	\$3,400	\$3,548	\$3,759
Federal share--total ^{5/}	1,973	2,056	2,197
OAA	1,149	1,172	1,226
MAA	--	--	23
AFDC	624	666	717
AB	48	49	48
APTD	152	169	183
Demonstration Projects	--	--	--
Avg. No. of Recipients (June)			(in thousands)
Total	5,798	5,853	6,215
OAA	2,420	2,359	2,296
MAA	--	--	46
AFDC	2,930	3,023	3,383
AB	109	108	106
APTD	339	363	384
Average Payment (June) 6/			
OAA	\$64.76	\$67.90	\$67.85
MAA	--	--	200.59
AFDC	28.39	29.08	30.30
AB	69.04	72.81	73.36
APTD	63.37	65.74	68.19
Est. State/local employees (June)	50,900	52,100	53,900
	59,300	65,500	Unavailable

1/ Excludes: data on Civil Defense Emergency Welfare Services (see separate fact sheet), 2 positions (and funds) financed each year by AID, and 5 positions (and funds) beginning in 1963 related to refugee assistance work.

2/ The FY 1965 estimate is not directly comparable to previous years because it excludes a proposed supplemental request of \$407.9 million for public assistance grants.

3/ Appropriations--adjusted to reflect "in and out" transfers.

4/ Old-Age Assistance (OAA); Medical Assistance for the Aged (MAA); Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); Aid to the Blind (AB); and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD).

5/ Includes Federal share of collections of approximately \$20 million for each year.

6/ Represents total payment to recipient from Federal, State, and local funds.

Old-Age Assistance (OAA)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	To assist aged needy individuals by providing financial assistance and medical care, and appropriate welfare services to help them to attain or retain capability for self-care insofar as practicable.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Approximately 2,199,000 persons, or 12 ¹ / ₄ persons out of each 1,000 age 65 and over, received old-age assistance in June 1963--about 12 percent of the population age 65 and over. The majority of the needy aged live in small communities or rural areas where almost no other organized community welfare services exist. The median age of recipients is 76.4 years; there is a high incidence of chronic illness; many suffer from loss of family and friends and from general exclusion from employment opportunities irrespective of their skills or physical vigor. Nearly a half million are bedridden or need substantial care from others because of physical or mental impairment; about 200,000 live in institutions.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	There is continuing Bureau emphasis, through consultation, issuance of policy and informational material, and other work to help State agencies develop standards of assistance and welfare services to more adequately meet the special needs of aged persons. Special emphasis on preventing and reducing dependency through the provision of rehabilitative and other social services, called for by the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, is an area to receive major attention for the foreseeable future. Legislative changes in 1960 and 1961 recognized the increased cost of medical care and provided for States to extend comprehensive medical services to persons receiving old-age assistance by improving or making provision for medical care under this program; achieving the purpose of this legislation is another Bureau emphasis. Other current work includes assistance to States in planning for older people to return to their communities from institutions; participation in a joint HEW-HHFA Task Force on housing considerations for the aged. All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have the Old-Age Assistance program.
	The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 included provisions for (1) an increase of about \$4 per month per recipient in the Federal share of assistance payments to the aged; (2) exemption, at the option of States, of income earned by recipients of old-age assistance, up to a maximum of \$30, in determining the need of a recipient; and (3) an increase from 50 percent to 75 percent in the Federal share of the State and local costs of (a) providing preventive and rehabilitative services, as defined by the Secretary of HEW, and (b) training State and local personnel if prescribed services are being provided.
LEGAL BASIS	Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Congress, August 14, 1935, Titles I (or XVI) and XI as amended (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq. (or 1381 et seq.), and 1301 et seq.); P.L. 474, 81st Cong., Sec. 9 (relating to Navajo and Hopi Indians); Sec. 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951, 65 Stat. 569 (public access to records).

Medical Assistance for the Aged (MAA)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	To assist in providing medical services and appropriate social services to low-income older citizens not receiving Old-Age Assistance whose income and resources may be sufficient for their maintenance needs but insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical services.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	This program, first authorized in October 1960, reflects the Nation's concern for a large segment of the older population who, because of limited income, are unable to pay for adequate medical care. These costs, often unpredictable and sometimes very heavy, present a special problem for this age group where there is a high incidence of illness; many live on reduced retirement income, and, while otherwise they may be self-sufficient, help is needed in meeting costs of medical care.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Emphasis during the current year has continued on assisting States to set up new or improved medical care programs. Considerable interpretation and advice to State agencies is requested and provided in this area. Continual attention to policy issues and development of information and policy materials pertaining to this program is necessary. Substantial progress has been made and additional work is underway on the development of standards and guides to help States evaluate and improve their medical programs, a specific responsibility set forth in the legislation. Virtually all areas of work relating to the aging include medical care considerations--for example, there have been a number of institutes on the problems and needs of the aged, and others are planned by Bureau staff, where medical care comprises a large part of the program.
	Under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, 75 percent Federal matching is available in this program for certain services prescribed by the Secretary and for staff training activities if prescribed services are being provided for recipients of Old-Age Assistance.
	A total of 37 jurisdictions had the program in effect as of June 30, 1964; 9 more States have enacted authorizing legislation; 1 other State has legislation in process to authorize the program.
LEGAL BASIS	Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Cong., August 14, 1935, Titles I (or XVI) and XI, as amended (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq. (or 1381 et seq.), and 1301 et seq.).

Aid to the Blind (AB)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	To assist in providing financial assistance to needy blind individuals and in helping them as far as practicable to retain or attain capability for self-support or self-care.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Blindness is a serious physical handicap. Many blind persons must depend on others for both personal and financial support. In June 1963, approximately 98,000 persons were receiving aid to the blind. The median age of a blind person receiving assistance is 61 years. Most recipients are totally blind or have very limited vision. States usually provide aid to the blind only to persons whose vision with correcting glasses is no better than 20/200 in the better eye. The major causes of blindness of recipients of this program are cataract, atrophy of optic nerve, glaucoma, and disorders of the cornea, choroid, and retina.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	In addition to providing financial assistance, States are encouraged to furnish services directed toward helping blind recipients to achieve personal and economic independence to the extent possible--for example, by directing increased attention to furnishing services for the blind designed to help them make maximum use of their capacities; to help the blind person and his family maintain family solidarity; and to make maximum use of available and pertinent community resources. The States, in administering this program, maintain close cooperation with State vocational rehabilitation agencies and other agencies to further this objective. The Bureau issues policy and information materials and provides consultation to the State agencies. Medical guides and standards prepared by the Bureau include materials relating to blindness.
	The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 included provisions for (1) exemption of additional income and resources (in determining need in the aid to the blind program) that are related to rehabilitation costs; (2) an increase of about \$4 per month per recipient in the Federal share of assistance payments to the blind; and (3) an increase from 50 percent to 75 percent in the Federal share of the State and local costs of (a) providing preventive and rehabilitative services, as defined by the Secretary of HEW, and (b) training State and local personnel if prescribed services are being provided.
	All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have Federally-aided programs for aid to the blind.
LEGAL BASIS	Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Cong., August 14, 1935, Titles X (or XVI) and XI, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1201 et seq. (1381 et seq.) and 1301 et seq.); P.L. 474, 81st Cong., Sec. 9 (relating to Navajo and Hopi Indians); Sec. 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951, 65 Stat. 569 (relating to public access to State public assistance records).

Aid and Services to Needy Families with Children (AFDC) 1/

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	To assist in providing needy children with financial assistance; encouraging the care of dependent children in their own homes or in the homes of relatives; helping such relatives attain the maximum of self-support and independence consistent with maintenance of continuing parental care and protection; and strengthening family life.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Of each 1,000 children under age 18, 42 were receiving aid in June 1963 in about 963,000 families (including 2,952,000 children under 18 and 983,000 needy adult caretakers, or 3,935,000 persons). The father is dead in about 8 percent of the families; incapacitated in 18 percent; absent because of divorce, separation, desertion, unmarried parenthood or imprisonment in nearly 67 percent; and unemployed in 5 percent. Over 75 percent of the children are under 13 years of age--important years in molding young lives. Total income, including assistance, for about 46 percent of all AFDC families averaged about \$40 less per month than requirements determined under State assistance standards; in 112,000 families, the unmet need was \$50 or more. Almost three-fifths of all AFDC families live in standard metropolitan statistical areas. The median length of time since the most recent opening for AFDC cases is 2.1 years.
	Several factors that influence the growth of this program include: (1) economic declines, such as in 1960-61, accompanied by high unemployment rates (this recession spurred new Federal legislation, effective in May 1961, extending the AFDC program to include families with children of unemployed parents); (2) continued rapid growth in the child population (in July 1963 there were 70.0 million children in the U.S. under age 18 compared with 48.3 million in 1950 and 41.4 million in 1940); (3) a substantial increase in the total number of families in the population; and (4) a comparable increase in the number of families headed by women and the persistence of an average income level for such families much below that for families headed by men.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	While the OASDI program has reduced very substantially the need for assistance among children whose fathers are dead, it has been less effective in reducing the need for assistance among children whose parents are physically or mentally handicapped.

1/ A shorter title is provided for assistance furnished under this program: Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

another 5 years (to June 30, 1967) of a provision for aiding dependent children of unemployed parents that had been scheduled to expire June 30, 1962; (3) making permanent the temporary provision for aiding certain children in foster family care; (4) permitting (through June 30, 1967) AFDC payments in a limited number of cases to be made to an individual concerned with the welfare of a child if it is determined that the child's relative is not using the payment properly; and (5) use (through June 30, 1967) of Federal funds in payments to adult recipients of AFDC who are assigned to community work and training projects.

Considerable emphasis is directed to provision of rehabilitative and other social services so as to prevent and reduce dependency wherever possible. This area is especially significant for this program and must receive major attention for the foreseeable future. The change in the name of the program provided by the 1962 amendments (formerly it was Aid to Dependent Children) signifies the stress being placed on bringing more constructive social services into its administration.

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have this Federally-aided program. As of June 30, 1964, 18 of these jurisdictions included aid to children of unemployed parents in their programs; 10 of these 18 States also provided community work and training to unemployed adults in their programs.

LEGAL
BASIS

Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Cong., August 14, 1935, Titles IV and XI, as amended (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., and 1301 et seq.); P.L. 87-543, Sec. 104(b), Sec. 105(c) (relating to expenditures before October 1, 1962, for community work and training programs), and Secs. 155(b), as amended by P.L. 88-345, and 202(e) (establishing effective dates); P.L. 474, 81st Cong., Sec. 9 (relating to Navajo and Hopi Indians); Sec. 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951, 65 Stat. 569 (relating to public access to State public assistance records).

Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	To assist in providing financial assistance to needy individuals 18 years of age or older who are permanently and totally disabled and appropriate welfare services to such individuals to help them attain or retain capability for self-support or self-care as far as practicable.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Approximately 462,000 persons received aid to the permanently and totally disabled in June 1963. Most recipients are in late middle life; about half are between 55 and 64 years of age; more than one-tenth are under 35. The median age is 55. The most frequently diagnosed impairment is heart disease, but most recipients have more than one impairment. About 3 out of 10 are housebound. Many have had their impairment for a long period of years with accompanying emotional and physical strain and often with threats to family stability. In general, "permanently and totally disabled" means that the individual has some permanent physical or mental impairment, disease or loss, that substantially precludes him from engaging in useful occupations within his competence.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The nature of this program requires that primary and continuing attention be given to the rehabilitative potentialities of disabled recipients. This emphasis was reaffirmed in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962. Policy, informational and technical materials are developed and provided State agencies on the many aspects of administration of this relatively new program. The Bureau cooperates with public and private health and vocational rehabilitation organizations and encourages State public assistance agencies and other organizations to assure that every individual for whom vocational rehabilitation is feasible will have the opportunity. Another primary concern is improved medical care for disabled recipients.
	The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 included provisions for (1) an increase of about \$4 per month per recipient in the Federal share of assistance payments in this program; and (2) an increase from 50 percent to 75 percent in the Federal share of the State and local costs of (a) providing preventive and rehabilitative services, as defined by the Secretary of HEW, and (b) training State and local personnel if prescribed services are being provided.
	Forty-nine States (all except Nevada), the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands now have this program.
LEGAL BASIS	Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Cong., August 14, 1935, Titles XIV (or XVI) and XI, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1351 et seq. (or 1381 et seq.), and 1301 et seq.); Sec. 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951, 65 Stat. 569 (relating to public access to State public assistance records).

Assistance for Repatriated United States Nationals

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	To provide for hospitalization and services to repatriated mentally ill U. S. nationals until arrangements can be made for assumption of responsibility by State of residence or family; to develop plans for and provide temporary assistance to U. S. citizens and their dependents who are identified by the Department of State as having returned, or been brought back, to this country because of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis and who are without available resources. This program is limited to assistance after arrival at port of entry.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	The number of United States citizens in foreign countries has increased considerably in recent years; some have been away from this country so long that their States of residence or domicile are uncertain. For many years prior to commencement of Federal financial assistance in fiscal year 1962 the needs of destitute or sick (including mentally ill) U. S. citizens who returned to this country without available resources presented a problem to State welfare and voluntary agencies in port cities. In the event of international crisis or war, it may be necessary to evacuate U. S. citizens from countries or areas where their lives are endangered. Large numbers of people may need simultaneously to leave foreign locations under pressing conditions and a mechanism is needed to provide emergency assistance to them when they reach the United States and to assure their prompt movement from crowded ports of entry.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	The law covering services and hospitalization for mentally ill nationals returned to the U. S. from foreign countries is permanent legislation. The law covering assistance to repatriates in general carries an expiration date (see "recent changes" below). Both segments of the program are financed entirely from Federal funds. Wherever possible, State, local, and voluntary welfare agencies are used in their administration as agents of the Federal government in accordance with policies and procedures issued by the Bureau of Family Services. These agencies may be reimbursed or receive advances for expenditures under the program, including any extra identifiable administrative costs (in general, administrative costs have not been claimed). Repayments from repatriates (or their families, estates, etc.) may be obtained whenever possible. There are a number of procedural protections to safeguard the rights of repatriates returned because of mental illness.

Repatriates aided under this program are referred to the Bureau of Family Services by the Department of State. The Bureau makes arrangements with the appropriate State welfare agencies for reception on arrival in the United States, and such other assistance as may be needed. Assistance may be for maintenance (including food, clothing, and housing), for transportation, for medical care (including care and treatment in hospitals for mental illness), and for other goods and services necessary for health and welfare.

Most of the mentally ill repatriates assisted under this program have been hospitalized in Saint Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D. C. There were 54 patients being cared for on June 30, 1964, compared to 5 in U. S. Public Health and State and local hospitals that provide care for the mentally ill. Of the 54 in Saint Elizabeths, 44 had been placed there under 2 laws in effect (covering mentally ill repatriates from Canada and Foreign Service personnel) before the Bureau's program became operative. The 2 groups of patients previously hospitalized in Saint Elizabeths were blanketed in under the law administered by the Bureau.

Most of the persons aided to date under the law covering "general" repatriates (Section 1113 of the Social Security Act) have been from Cuba and living primarily in Florida. A continuous decline, however, has occurred since 1962 in the number of repatriates from Cuba requiring assistance.

The authority for assisting persons repatriated for reasons other than mental illness makes it clear that assistance should be of limited duration. As a result, the current Bureau policy on duration of assistance is as follows: temporary assistance may be furnished only for 12 months from the month of a repatriate's arrival in the United States, unless he is handicapped in obtaining self-support or self-care for such reasons as age, disability, or lack of vocational preparation. In such cases temporary assistance may be extended upon prior authorization by the Bureau, but not in excess of six months.

Work is continuous on maintenance (following the initial work of preparing and issuing) of standby plans and procedures for reception in this country and temporary assistance as required by U. S. citizen noncombatant evacuees from foreign countries in event of international crises. This is a continuing responsibility under authority of Section 1113 of the Social Security Act. Bureau of Family Services' plans must be coordinated with the overall worldwide plans for the protection of U. S. citizens as developed and maintained by the Department of State, Washington Liaison Group, with the collateral plans of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and with pertinent parts of nationwide civil defense plans for emergency operations.

LEGAL BASIS Social Security Act (P.L. 271), 74th Congress, August 14, 1935, title XI, Sec. 1113, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1313); P.L. 86-571 (24 U.S.C. 321 et seq.).

RECENT CHANGES The original limitation in Section 1113 of the Social Security Act that "No temporary assistance may be provided under this section after June 30, 1962," has twice been extended. The most recent extension, by P. L. 88-347, enacted June 30, 1964, limits assistance to the group of "general" repatriates aided under Section 1113 to June 30, 1967.

Statistical Summary--Assistance for Repatriated United States Nationals

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU: Fred H. Steininger

<u>FUNDS (fiscal year)</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (Est.)</u>
Total available for assistance to repatriates ^{1/}	\$714	\$402	\$467	\$373

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (Est.)</u>
<u>Expenditures (fiscal year basis)</u>				
<u>Mentally Ill Repatriates:</u>				
Hospitalization costs	\$194,295	\$230,390	\$237,331	\$275,800
Patient years of care	59.4	60.0	53.1	56.0
Miscellaneous costs	\$1,006	\$815	\$3,055	\$2,200
Total cases provided assistance	78	88	79	83
<u>Other Repatriates (i.e., non-mentally ill):</u>				
<u>From Cuba:</u>				
Expenditures for maintenance	\$214,859	\$107,748	\$76,945	\$33,200
Average monthly number of cases	130	73	52	22
Other costs (medical; transportation; etc.)	\$54,360	\$42,793	\$20,579	\$17,700
<u>From Other Countries:</u>				
Expenditures for medical and nursing home cases	\$4,549	\$19,956	\$6,916	\$9,300
Other costs (maintenance; transportation; etc.)	\$4,404	\$9,619	\$33,143	\$34,800
Total cases provided assistance	34	40	96	106

^{1/} Positions (6) and administrative funds authorized beginning in fiscal year 1962 for administering this program were treated as comparative transfers for fiscal years 1962 and 1963, "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Family Services," in the President's budget for fiscal year 1964. Data on BFS statistical summary adjusted beginning with fiscal year 1962, to include positions and administrative funds related to administration of repatriation program.

Bureau of Family Services--Civil Defense Emergency Welfare Services

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE	Nationwide guidance to States in planning a program of essential welfare aid and services to assure availability of the necessities of life to the homeless and others in need of help in the event of enemy attack or the threat of enemy attack. This includes the following areas: lodging; feeding; clothing; registration and inquiry; help in locating and reuniting individuals and families; care of groups needing special services, such as children separated from their families, the aged, the handicapped; financial assistance; and all other feasible emergency welfare aid and services.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Many States are in the early stages of emergency welfare program development and need national leadership and assistance in developing their programs more fully and in coordinating them with national objectives. Every community in the nation needs to prepare to carry out the program of Emergency Welfare Services, even though all or any part of it may never have to be put into operation. Since there might be little or no warning before an attack and it cannot be foreseen where bombs would drop or fallout grow dangerous, action must be based on the following assumptions: any locality might be hit; any locality might have to receive and care for persons from other more dangerous areas; any locality might be isolated for an indefinite period.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	There is continuing emphasis on development of community capability to provide essential emergency welfare services, especially in connection with community fallout shelters. A "Training Syllabus on Social Service and Emergency Conditions" is soon to be issued. Considerable individual and group consultation with State departments of public welfare and local components and with related agencies in the strengthening of emergency welfare plans and readiness is planned. Six manuals containing guide materials will be issued in final form in 1964. Cooperation with and assistance to national voluntary welfare agencies in stimulating support and interest of their affiliates in this program are an essential and continuing activity.
LEGAL BASIS	Sec. 201(b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, (64 Stat. 1245; 50 U.S.C. App. 2281 (b)) provides for delegation of civil defense functions to Government agencies having closely related functions. The full range of civil defense emergency welfare service was formally assigned to HEW by Executive Order 11001, signed by the President on February 16, 1962.
SOURCE OF FUNDS	The Bureau is reimbursed for the cost of the CDEWS program by the Office of Emergency Planning.
ADVISORY GROUPS	Various ad hoc, technical, consultative, and advisory groups are used.

Statistical Summary--Civil Defense Emergency Welfare Services

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU: Fred H. Steininger

ORGANIZATION

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>				
Office of Director <u>1/</u>	12				
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Paid employment	<u>19</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>24</u> <u>3/</u>	<u>25</u> <u>3/</u>	<u>24</u> <u>3/</u>	<u>12</u>
In D. C. area	19	17	16	14	8
Outside D. C. area	-	7	9	10	4
<u>FUNDS</u> (fiscal year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
				(in thousands)	<u>1965 (Est.)</u>

For Direct Operations:

Allotment (1960-1963);	\$160	\$238	\$265	\$276	\$207	\$196
Reimbursement (1964-1965)						

PROGRAM DATA--Extent of Responsibilities Carried by State Welfare Agencies:

(Note: The information below was compiled as of May 1964)

- In all jurisdictions, emergency welfare duties are assigned to State departments of public welfare.
- Only about 25 administrative and professional persons of approximately 10,000 employees in headquarters offices of State welfare departments are reported to have full-time emergency welfare assignments.
- Fifteen States had at least one full-time professional person assigned to emergency welfare on the headquarters staff of the State welfare department.
- An additional 23 States had only part-time professional persons assigned to emergency welfare on the headquarters staff of the State welfare department.

- 1/ Emergency Welfare Services was a staff unit within the Office of Director, Bureau of Family Services, until June 30, 1964. Effective July 1, 1964, the unit became a part of the Division of Program Operations, BFS.
- 2/ Includes one position which was then assigned to the Office of Commissioner, Social Security Administration, i.e., before creation of the Welfare Administration, and one to the Children's Bureau.
- 3/ Includes one position assigned to the Children's Bureau.

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES	To support new and improved techniques aimed at the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency through demonstration projects, and training programs, and to provide technical assistance services.
EXTENT OF PROBLEM	Beginning in 1949, there has been a steady increase in juvenile delinquency each year except for a slight decrease in 1961. The increase in delinquency cases has almost always exceeded the increases in child population. Based on F.B.I. data, it is estimated that the police arrested over 1.2 million juveniles in 1963, or about 4.4 percent of the juvenile population, aged 10 through 17. While delinquency in the United States is concentrated in urban areas both in numbers and in rates--it also presents serious problems in the rural areas.
PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE	Responsibilities include administration of a small number of comprehensive demonstration projects which recognize the multiple causes of delinquency and attack them through a program which coordinates all relevant public and private organizations in the community--schools, health and welfare agencies, the courts and other law enforcement agencies, housing, and recreation--as well as the people who live in the target area. In addition, support is given to limited action programs which promise new and imaginative ideas in the control and treatment of delinquency. In all such projects, evaluation is built in so that useful programs can be continued and unsuccessful efforts can be discarded. The training grant program is administered with emphases on creativity, innovation, and experimentation in the development of curricula and techniques of instruction; on an interdisciplinary and interagency approach; on valid evaluative methods of program objectives; on transferability of results to other areas; and on local university and community support. Additional duties include technical assistance services to interested public and other non-profit groups. The program is carried out in consultation with the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (an interdepartmental committee consisting of the Attorney General and the Secretaries of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare) which was established for this purpose. As provided in the 1964 amendments, there will be a special study of school attendance and child labor laws.
LEGAL BASIS	The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offences Control Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-274, as amended by Public Law 88-368).
SOURCE OF FUNDS	Annual Congressional appropriation.
ADVISORY GROUPS	1. Demonstration Project Review Panel; 2. Training Program Technical Review Panel. These are interdisciplinary groups of non-governmental experts.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT - Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: Bernard RussellORGANIZATION

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development	32

<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	(in thousands)	<u>1965 (Est.)</u>
<u>Paid employment</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>32</u>		<u>In D. C. area</u>	10
In D. C. area	10	10	27	<u>Outside D. C. area</u>	17
Outside D. C. area	17	9	5		

<u>PROGRAM STATISTICS</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Demonstration project applications:				
Reviewed	131	20	33	--
Approved	10	10	18	--
Training program applications:				
Reviewed	106	92	91	--
Approved	26	38	40	--

CUBAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To provide health, educational, and welfare assistance to Cuban refugees in the United States.

To provide for the resettlement of the refugees from Miami, Florida, to other parts of the Nation where they will have opportunities to put their skills to use and to build new lives for themselves and their children during their exile from their homeland.

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

Thousands of Cuban refugees have fled from their homeland to the United States since the Castro regime came to power January 1, 1959. The vast majority have arrived in Miami, in a state of destitution after having been stripped of their assets and possessions by the Cuban government. Recognizing the refugees as a national responsibility, the Federal Government developed a program to aid them, to help them to become self-supporting during their exile, and to alleviate the burden on the Miami area.

PRESENT PROGRAM SCOPE

The Cuban Refugee Program was established early in 1961 by direction of the President. Responsibility for the administration of the program is delegated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Commissioner of Welfare.

The program, as it has developed, provides the following: financial assistance and health services to needy refugees in Miami and the surrounding area of Dade County; funds to meet a share of the extra expenses incurred by the Dade County public school system in accommodating the refugee children; funds to enable the Dade County public school system to provide English instruction and vocational courses for adult refugees; special retraining projects for selected professionally-trained refugees such as physicians, lawyers, and teachers; the cost of foster care of refugee children who have come to the United States unaccompanied by parents or relatives; and loans to needy Cuban college students in the United States.

Resettlement of refugees is carried out by four national voluntary agencies working under contract with the Federal Government. The Cuban Refugee Program provides funds to cover the following: Administrative expenses of these agencies; transportation costs of refugees to the city of resettlement; and, for refugees who are receiving public assistance in Miami at the time of resettlement, a transition allowance of \$100 for a family or \$60 for a single person.

If a resettled refugee should require financial assistance because of loss of job or severe medical expenses, public assistance is made available in the city of resettlement through the local office of the State welfare department, which is then reimbursed from Federal funds.

Financial assistance to refugees in the Miami area is provided on the basis of the same standards as apply to other residents of Florida. The maximum amounts for which needy refugees may be eligible is \$100 a month for a family and \$60 a month for a single person who is not part of a family unit. In actual practice, the average amounts paid are below the maximums. This aspect of the program is carried out by the Cuban Refugee Assistance Unit of the Florida State Department of Public Welfare, acting as the agent of HEW.

Similarly, resettled refugees who may become in need of financial assistance are eligible on the basis of the same standards as apply to other residents of the States in which they have been resettled.

HEW has established a Cuban Refugee Center in Miami, where refugees are registered and processed. The facilities of the Center also include: a medical dispensary; an employment unit which analyzes the occupational skills of the refugees; and offices of the four voluntary agencies which participate in the resettlement program.

PARTICI-
PATING
AGENCIES

In order to avoid setting up a large separate agency to administer the refugee program, the Department makes full use of the facilities of existing agencies. These include HEW's Public Health Service, Office of Education, Bureau of Family Services, and Children's Bureau; the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Department of Labor; the Florida State Department of Public Welfare; the Dade County Board of Public Instruction; the Dade County Department of Public Health; and State and local welfare agencies.

The four national voluntary agencies participating in the resettlement program are Catholic Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; Church World Service of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.; United HIAS Service of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; and the International Rescue Committee (non-sectarian).

LEGAL
BASIS

The over-all program is carried out under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, Public Law 87-510 (22 U.S.C. 2601), enacted June 28, 1962, with funds appropriated under that Act. Prior to the enactment of this law, the program was carried out with funds made available under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1951), and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151, note h).

Cuban Refugee Program -- Statistical Summary

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM: John Frederick Thomas

ORGANIZATION:

<u>PERSONNEL (as of June 30)</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>101</u>
In D. C. Area	1	7	18	19
Outside D. C. Area	38	75	86	82

<u>FUNDS (fiscal year)</u>	<u>1961^{a/}</u>	<u>1962^{b/}</u>	<u>1963^{c/}</u>	<u>1964^{c/}</u>	<u>1965^{c/}</u>
(In thousands)					

TOTAL \$4,089 \$38,557 \$70,110 \$53,800 \$42,400

Basic Authorities:

- a/ Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended
- b/ Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended
- c/ Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962

PROGRAM STATISTICS

Number of refugees registered at the Cuban Refugee Center,
Miami, Florida, from start of program, February 1, 1961,
through June 26, 1964 172,572

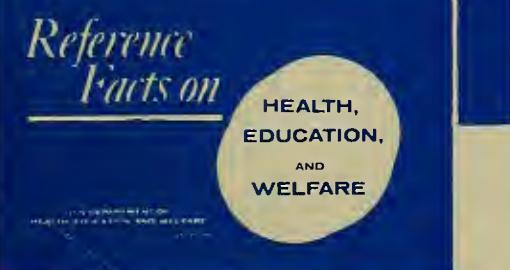
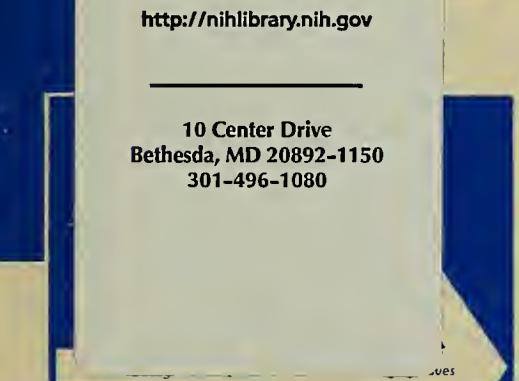
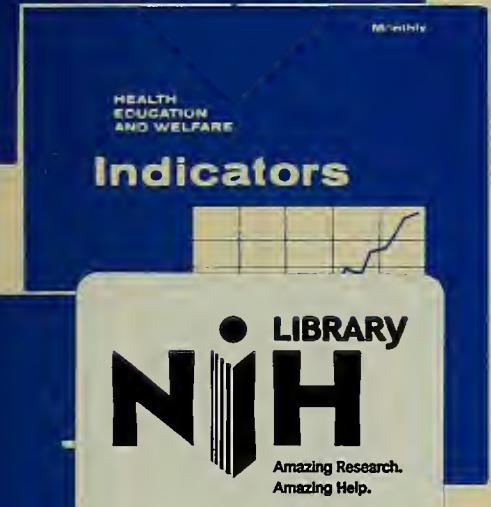
Number of refugees resettled, from start of program,
February 1, 1961, through June 26, 1964 79,230^{a/}

a/ Resettlements have been made in over 1,800 communities in all 50 States,
the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin
Islands, and several foreign countries.

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